FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1851. [NO. 1760.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜

MERCHANTS' LINE.

THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

FORWARDING AGENCY.

THE undersigned respectfully informs Merchants in the interior, that he is prepared with large Warehouses at the River, where Goods will be stored free from the danger of fire.

Goods will be forwarded at the usual Commission, and charges for Drayage less than half the rates up town.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1851. 59-3w

CORN.

2500 BUSHELS for sale from the Boats or from Store.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb. 18, 1851. 59-3w

Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

at the old stand, formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy, to a nine passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Wanted—5,000 White Oak spokes, for which a liberal price will be paid.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59-tf

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are required to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville on Thursday of March Court next, at 12 o'clock M., for the transaction of public business.

BENJ'N ROBINSON, Ch'n.

Feb. 14, 1851. 59-2w

STAVES WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase 200,000 white oak barrel staves, and 50,000 white oak or sahe heading. They will be received at my cooper shops in this place, or on the bank of the River at any point between this place and Wilmington. A high price will be paid.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59-3w

Printing Press and Materials for Sale.

ALL the Materials lately used in the publication of the "Wilmington Aurora" have been placed in our hands for sale. They consist of the following:

One Patent Smith Press, in good order; 500 lbs. Bourgeois; 350 lbs. of Brevier; with bold face for titles. Also, 4 double stands, cases, chases, imposing stone, galleys, &c. &c. These materials have been used only about 12 months, and are in good order, and comprise every necessary for printing a weekly or semi-weekly paper. They will be sold on accommodating terms, and are worthy the attention of any one in want of a supply for a Printing Office.

Apply by letter or otherwise, to

De ROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, Feb'y 12, 1851. 59-2w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed (by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery county,) Administrator with the Will annexed of Malcom Chisholm, dec'd, hereby gives notice to the Heirs of said deceased, to come forward and receive their distributive shares of said Estate, as I will pay no interest from this date. JOHN EWING, Adm'r.

Feb'y 11, 1851. 59-3wpd

Opposition Blacksmith Shop.

ALL persons can have their Blacksmith work done at the shortest notice, at the Shop nearly opposite the Foundry, on Winslow street.

Should the work not be executed in a faithful manner, no charge will be made,—provided it is returned within ten days after it is taken from the Shop. ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1851. 59-3w

A Country Seat and Negroes for Sale.

PROSPECT HILL, adjoining the Town of Pittsborough, formerly the residence of John Henderson, dec'd, will be offered for sale at auction, on WEDNESDAY the 19th of March, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, to be secured by a mortgage on the premises. The place contains 127½ acres of land, which lies well for cultivation; it is pleasantly situated in sight of Pittsborough, where there are Churches, and Schools, &c.

There is a dwelling house with various outbuildings, a good spring, and the land is bounded on the East by a rivulet.

—ALSO—

A five-acre lot South of the above place and adjoining Mr. London's residence, covered with trees, affording a beautiful site for building.

At the same time several likely Negroes, young men and women, will be offered for sale, on a credit of 12 months. Purchasers to give bond with two approved securities.

For further particulars, application may be made to the subscriber at Pittsborough.

GREEN WOMACK.

Feb'y 11, 1851. 59-4w

Board of Superintendents of the Common Schools.

FEBRUARY 11, 1851.

THE Chairman for the last year reported a Statement of the number of Children in the County, as far as could be ascertained from the Returns to the Board for the year 1850 and the previous years.

Also a Statement of the amounts due to and due by the Districts;—which Statements were confirmed by the Board and directed to be entered on the Minutes.

The number of Children in the County, as stated, is about 4300; and on this statement the calculation of the apportionment is made, which will give 108 apportionments of 40 Children each.

The amounts are as follows,—due to and by Districts, to which must be added the apportionments of this year, (1851):—

Balances of the School Fund, Feb. 11, 1851.

Nos.	Due by the Fund.	Due to the Fund.
2.	$27 00	
5.	4 00	
7.	8 00	
10.		$0 40
12.	30 00	
13.	44 56	
15.	81 00	
16.	31 00	
17.	12 00	
18.	20 00	
19.	7 04	
20.	20 00	
27.	137 00	
28.	90 00	
30.	16 00	
32.	80 00	
33.	58 50	
35.	29 00	
46.	40 00	
49.		32 00
58.	40 00	
60.	137 00	
61.	40 00	
64 & 65.	12 00	
66.	81 00	
68.	18 19	
69.		10 33
72.	22 00	

On motion, Resolved, That the Chairman of the Board pay to the Districts the sums which may be due, and retain the amounts which they may owe.

The payments to be made when satisfactory evidence is produced that the Schools in the Districts have been taught for a period which may entitle them to the amounts due to them respectively.

Resolved, That notice be given that the Board will not retain on hand the balances due to the Districts longer than the meeting in Jan'y 1852.

Resolved, That the ratio for the year 1851 be $25 for 40 Children, and that the Chairman pay no District more than two ratios, nor less than one.

The Board appointed the following School Committees for 1851:—

District No. 1—A H Dewar, Wm Seaborn, T W Spence.
2—Jesse Mathews, Jesse Morgan, Stephen Pegram.
3—A W Betts, John Spence, Wiley Sexton.
4—Calvin Smith, Zachariah Cofield, Jr., Kimbrel Jones.
5—John Gaskins, Alexander McLeod, William Sexton.
6—William Williams, William Gardner, William K Hockaday.
7—John McKay, D W Massie, Henry Avera.
8—Daniel Stewart, Joseph Adams, Walter Ennis.
9—Lovet Ryals, Thomas Johnson, R J Norris.
10—William Stewart, James Hodges, Furney Tart.
11—Jona Wood, Isaac Taylor, Henry Pope.
12—Daniel McDonald, John R Taylor, Angus McLellan.
13—David McNeill, Anson Wade, Jas Geddie.
14—John Murphy, Sen'r, Dugald McPhail, Jno McPhail.
15—Farq'd Armstrong, Ezekiel King, John Murphy, Jr.
16—Joshua Taylor, James Guy, Geo McKay.
17—Haywood Gainey, John Geddie, John C Wright.
18—Newsom Autrey, Wilson Faircloth, Alex'r Maxwell.
19—John Cade, John Williford, Malcom McMillan.
20—William Cade, Randal McDaniel, James Evans.
21—Joseph Bullard, M H Sewell, Jonathan E Averitt.
22—Joseph Downing, Jonathan Carter, Valentine Downing.
23—Elijah Fisher, Duncan West, Daniel L Smith.
24—Alexander McLennan, John Bell, Henry R King.
25—G T King, H Wright, John Wood.
26—Benjamin Smith, James Colvin, Isaac Branch.
27—Henry Elliott, Jno. Elliott, Rev E McNair.
28—Alex'r Walker, John McNeill, Jr, W L Williams.
29—Samuel D Pipkin, J W Hodges, Stewart Pipkin.
30—Alex'r D McLean, John L Atkins, Major Neill McLean.
31—Benj Morrison, Hector McNeill, William Wade.
32—Mark Wade, John L Bethea, Jona Holley.
33—Malcom McKay, James Senter, Albert Holloman.
34—Neill Clark, Nathan Butler, Daniel Lashley.
35—John McRae, Daniel McLean, Malcom Black.
36—Robert Nordon, Wm McDugald, Alex'r McPhail.
37—Daniel McCormick, A Thomas, Duncan Patterson.
38—James S Harrington, Archibald McLean, Hector McNeill.
39—Duncan McLean, Jr, Malcom Dove, Augus Cameron.
40—Allen Buie, A J Cameron, Riley Brock.
41—Archibald McCollum, Robert Smith, Neill McLeod.
42—Roderick McCrummen, Neill Patterson, Archibald Patterson.
43—Alex'r Campbell, Arch'd G Ray, Allen McDougald.
44—R D Gillis, Robert Graham, L Bethune.
45—William McDiarmid, Angus McLeod, Neill Lamon.
46—John McFadyen, Christopher Munroe, Duncan Murchison.
47—Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchlin, Archibald Ray.
48—Charles Munroe, John Brown, Angus Ray, (Mill.)
49—Neill McGugan, Wm McLauchlin, Daniel Black.
50—Malcom McGregor, Dugald McDugald, John Ray.
51—Daniel S McColman, Neill R Blue, David Gillis.
52—Daniel C Currie, Arch'd Buie, Wm Biggs.
53—Colin McRae, C P Mallett, Amasa Alden.
54—W J Smith, J A Byrne, J C Ellis.
55—Arthur Davis, Neill G McNeill, John McDonald.
56—Alfred Jackson, C B Tyson, Nathan Williamson.
57—Malcom McDonald, Jesse Ellis, Duncan Shaw.
58—James G Cook, Egbert Hall, Charles E McIver.
59—Archibald McDuffie, Alex'r McPherson, Duncan McArthur.
60—James Baker, W J Anderson, James W Strange.
61—E W Barge, W T Frizell, J T Warden.
62 & 63—Joseph Arey, Thos J Johnson, John P Leonard.
64—Isham Carver, Zachariah Plummer, Andrew C Ray.
65—Wm McMillan, Robert McKinnon, David Murphy.
67—Thomas Matthews, Murdoch McLeod.
68—Arch'd Ray, M B Gillis, M Gillis.
69—W H Partin, John Adams, Edwin Adams.
70—Peter Campbell, Neill Blue, Hugh McPherson.
71—L D Cameron, Samuel Cameron, Daniel Smith.
72—D Buie, Foster Mason, D Cornbow.
73—R C Belden, W J Kelly, James Parish.

The law requires that the School Committees return to the Chairman, in one month after their appointment, a list of the Children in the Districts.

The following Districts have made no returns:

No. 46—None since 1848.
No. 60—No return since 1847.
Nos. 15, 27, 30—None since 1845.
Nos. 5, 9, 16, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 50, 54, 55, 68—None since 1849.

Ordered, that the proceedings be published by the Chairman for a month in both of the Town papers.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW,
Chairman of the Board.

Each Committee, if they will take the trouble to call, or send by their Teacher, will be furnished with a copy of a newspaper containing this Report. E. L. W.

LARGE DAMAGES.

A CASE OF SLANDER was tried last week before our Superior Court,—

D. G. PATTERSON,
vs.
A. ALDEN and others.

Damages, One Thousand Dollars. [59-3wp

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership in the practice of Law, and will attend the Superior and County Courts of Cumberland, Sampson and Robeson, and the Superior Courts of Bladen and Columbus.

J. C. DOBBIN.
J. G. SHEPHERD.

Feb'y 15, 1851. 59-1m

ALMANACKS.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Farmers' and Planters', and of Turner's Almanacks, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 17.

1851.

Spring Importations of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE.

RIELY & PENDLETON,

277 *Baltimore Street, Baltimore,*

HAVE received by recent arrivals of Steamers and Packets, a large and general variety of **FRESH SPRING GOODS,** and take this method of respectfully inviting their friends, and Merchants generally from the South and West, visiting the city, to call and examine their extensive assortment, which is complete in every department, and which they are enabled to offer for sale on the most favorable terms.

Orders promptly executed with care.

Their Stock partly consists as follows:—

DRESS GOODS.

Silk Stripe Jagellos, a new and beautiful article.
Silk Stripe Sylvanians, do do do.
Silk Barege de Laines.
Wool Barege de Laines.
9-8 French Lapet Embroidered Muslin Lawns, neat styles.
Organdy, Fancy and Mourning Lawns, medium and fine qualities.
Foulard Canton Silks, new designs.
Printed and Embroidered Muslins, newest styles.
Canton Cloths; Cotton and Silk Warp, for mourning.
Linen and Silk Glace Lustres.
Plain and Striped Chambry Ginghams.
Heavy Earleton Ginghams, new patterns.
French and Scotch Plaid, new patterns.
Mousseline de Laines, plain and printed.
Colored and White Spotted Swiss Muslin.
English Mourning and Fancy Prints.
Hoyle's Purple and Fancy Prints.
American Prints, in great variety.
Turkey Red Chintz, 3-4 and 4-4 plain & printed.
Alpacas, Silk and Cotton Warp, in black and colors.
4-4 Cotton Embossed, white and col'd Moreens, a new article for Ladies' Skirts.
French and English Paper Cambrics.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

CLOTHS.—Biolley, Nicolai, and other manufactures, black and fancy colors.
CASSIMERES.—French, English and American Black and Fancy, latest styles.
Italian Cloths and Cashmeretts; Silk and Cotton Warp, in black and colors.
Silk Striped Ribbed Cutting, a new article.
Monterey Cords, black and colored.
Gambroons, plain and plaid, linen and woollen.
Gambroons, a new article of heavy Cotton Plaids
White and Brown Linen Drills.
Fancy Mixed and Plaid Drills.
Farmers' Extra Heavy Drills.
3-4 and 6-4 Black and Colored Queen's Cloth.
3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Drap D'Ete, bl'k and colored.
2-4 and 6-4 Woollen Tweeds, plain and fancy mixed.
Merinos Cassimeres, all colors.
Summer Cloths, black & col'd, plain & twilled.
Satinets and Kentucky Jeans, a general assorta't.

LINEN GOODS.

4-4 Irish Linens, in whole or half pieces, all qualities, consisting of Grey's, Richardson's, and other makes.
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Irish, Barnsly, and Scotch Linen Sheetings, of the best makes.
3-4 and 4-4 Bird's Eye Diaper, Huchaback Towelling, &c.
5-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Diaper, Damask and Double Damask Table Cloths, all qualities and sizes; also in the piece.
Bleached Linen Dowlas.
Brown, White and Black Hollands.
Bleached and Brown Canvass Paddings & Ducks.

DOMESTICS.

Brown Sheetings, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 10-4.
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, all widths.
Cotton Osnaburgs, 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 twilled and plain.
Ticks—Amoskeag, Methuen, Hamilton, Eagle, Bristol, &c.
Brown, Bleached and Blue Drills.
Penitentiary Plaids and Stripes.
Oliver's and Dickey's Plaids and Stripes.
Apron and Shirting Checks.
Hickory Twilled and Plain Shirting Stripes.
Cotton Pantaloons Stuffs, a large assortment.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Silk Bandannas.
Silk Pongees.
Silk Choppas.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Cotton Flag do.
Madras do.

WHITE GOODS.

Cambrics, Jaconets, Bishop's Lawn.
Check Muslins.
Stripe Muslins.
Book Muslins.
Embroidered Window Curtains, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sewing Silk.
Spool Cotton.
Patent Thread.
Skein Cotton.
Gum Suspenders, &c.

RIELY & PENDLETON.

Feb'y 12, 1851. 59-2m

NOTICE.

THE public sale of the Phœnix Factory is postponed until further notice. In the mean time, the Ag't is authorised to sell at private sale.

C. B. MALLETT, Agent Phœnix Co.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 27, 1851. 56-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

30 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
2 hhds. Cuba Sugar.
10 bbls. Crushed and Refined Sugar.
15 bbls. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
6 boxes Collins & Co's *Hartford* Axes.
20 boxes Steam Refined Candy.

With a variety of other Goods to complete our assortment.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58tf

FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRE PLANK ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the provisions of an act passed at the late Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, will be opened on Tuesday, the 25th day of February instant, at the following places, under the direction of the following persons. The Capital Stock provided by the Charter is $125,000, and the Company may be organized when $20,000 shall have been subscribed. Shares of $50 each. $1 on each Share to be paid at the time of subscribing. The subscriptions to be made on the understanding that the nearest and most practicable route is to be adopted to Centre, by or near Little's Mills.

At Fayetteville, under the direction of Henry Lilly, Edward J. Hale, James G. Cook, Aug. W. Steel, H. L. Myrover, Beverly Rose, and Thos. Waddill.

In the county of Richmond, under the direction of Isham A. Dumas, Thos. Little, Gen. Alfred Dockery, P. M. Powell, Walter L. Steele, R. S. McDonald, P. Stanback, and James D. Pemberton.

In the county of Montgomery, under the direction of James L. Gaines, Martin Rush, Samuel H. Christian, S. V. Simons, R. Bowdon, Gaston Deberry.

In the county of Stanly, under the direction of Wm. Wall, F. J. Kron, Wm. S. Pemberton, M. T. Waddill, Eben Hearne, Wm. Watkins.

In the county of Anson, under the direction of Stephen W. Cole, C. C. Watkins, Wm. G. Smith, David Carpenter.

HENRY LILLY.
E. J. HALE.
JAMES G. COOK.
AUG. W. STEEL.
H. L. MYROVER.
BEVERLY ROSE.
THOS. WADDILL.

Feb'y 1, 1851. 57tf

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied. COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

Notice is hereby Given, to all whom it may concern, that hereafter, in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the appeal docket will be taken up as soon as the Court is organized on Monday, and disposed of on that day. On Tuesday, the State docket will be taken up and disposed of; after which, the trial docket, for civil causes, will be regularly taken up.

It is also made a rule of the Court, that all applicants for license to retail spiritous liquors by the small measure in Cumberland County, shall notify the Clerk of their intention to apply, at least ten days before the sitting of the Court to which application shall be made; otherwise, license will not be granted.

J. McLAURIN, Clerk.

Jan'y 17, 1851. 55-6t

LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally can be accommodated on reasonable terms with Horses, Buggies, and other vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, as he is now well prepared for the business. He will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.

J. W. POWERS, Ag't.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 27, 1851. 56-tf

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY.

THE Proprietor of this Institution has the pleasure to announce to its patrons, that the exercises will commence on the first Monday of February, 1851, under the care and supervision of Professor Richard Stirling and Lady.

RICHARD STIRLING, Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.
Rev. JOHN A. GRETTER, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and French.
Mrs. STIRLING, Matron.

The services of a Lady accomplished in Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors are already secured. The other Departments will be fully supplied by the opening of the session.

Terms as heretofore. The session, of only four months instead of five, will terminate on the 31st May. A corresponding deduction will be made. Pupils will be received at any time before the session begins without additional charge.

J. M. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.

☞ Prof. Stirling begs leave to refer to—

Rev. Samuel L. Graham, D. D., } Union Theo-
" Samuel B. Wilson, D. D., } logical Semi-
" F. L. Sampson, D. D., } nary.
" B. H. Rice, D. D., Prince Edward, Va.
" Wm. S. Plummer, Baltimore.
" James Carnahan, D. D., President of New Jersey College.
" James W. Alexander, D. D., Princeton, N. J.
Prof. Joseph Henry, Smithsonian Institute, D. C.

Jan'y 1851. 54-9w

Everittsville Female Academy.

THE Winter Session of this School will open on the second Monday in January next. It will be conducted by the Rev. J. J. Smyth and Lady, late of Virginia. Mr. Smyth is an accomplished Scholar and an experienced Teacher, having been at the head of several of the first Seminaries in the State of Virginia.

All the English branches usually taught in Female Seminaries will be taught here; together with Music, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, Drawing, Painting, &c. &c. Books, Stationary, Crewels, Canvass, &c., are kept on hand and sold to pupils at a small advance upon N. York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Sec'y
Board of Trustees.

Everittsville, Wayne co., Nov. 27, 1850. 48tf

NEW BOOKS.

HARPER'S Magazine; International ditto; Mahan's Civil Engineering; Painters and Gilders Companion; Kaufman's Civil Law; Swords' Pocket Almanac; The Daltons; Mother's Recompense; Whipple's Bridge Building, &c., with a variety of School Books, just received, by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 3, 1851.

I HAVE just received from New York, my **Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS,** consisting of a general assortment of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.** I will Barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce. N. KING,

10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

SHOES.

AN assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Gaiter and Goat BOOTS received this day.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Feb. 10, 1851. 58-3w

FRESH ARRIVAL.

100 CASKS Thomastown Lime, in fine order, just received per Steamers Gov. Graham and Henrietta, for sale low, by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58-3w

☞ THE FARMERS of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on Wednesday, 5th of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., (being the Wednesday of County Court,) to consult on the propriety of forming an Agricultural Society for the County.

A Printing Establishment for Sale.

"THE TEMPERANCE COMMUNICATOR," published in this town, is now defunct; and we, as Trustees, offer the establishment for sale. The press and types and furniture are here and in good condition, and we would give a great bargain in the sale of them.

Early applications are invited.

J. M. BEASLEY.
A. M. CAMPBELL.
H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1851.

CANDY,

At $12 50 per 100 Pounds.

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of Merchants and others in the South to my GREAT VARIETY of

Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Oils, Cordials, Cigars, &c.

My Candy being made by the STEAM PROCESS, I can warrant its keeping in any climate. Having facilities for manufacturing Fifteen Hundred Pounds per day enables me to offer STEAM CANDY at the above low prices.

☞ List of Articles, with prices attached, forwarded to order.

Goods shipped free of charge.

JOSEPH R. MANN,
No. 20 Light street, Baltimore.

Feb'y 3, 1851. 58-10w

☞ An experienced Teacher desires a situation in an Academy or Private School. Address C. B. B., Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 10, 1851. 58-4wpd

PRINTING INK.

A FEW kegs Geo. Mather's best News Printing INK, at New York price for cash, for sale at this Office. Oct. 28.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 26, 1850.

20 BARRELS Cuba Molasses, and
10 do New Orleans, for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Nov. 1, 1850. 44-tf

Cannon's Line of

Baltimore Packets.

THE subscriber intends running a Regular Weekly Line of Packets between Wilmington and Baltimore, consisting of six A 1 fast sailing Schooners,

Corinthian, *Susan Cannon,*
Virginia Griffith, *Palestine,*
Gazelle, *Geo. W. Robinson.*

Persons purchasing goods in Baltimore and wishing them forwarded without delay, will please direct them shipped by this Line.

JOHN W. CANNON, Agent,
Baltimore, Md.

J. & D. McRAE, Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 25, 1851. 57-3m

WM. MASON & SON'S

REGULAR LINE

Of Baltimore & Wilmington Packets.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the Shipping public, that they have made arrangements to continue the above Line of Packets, and run good vessels regularly through the year, at New York rates of freight.

The Agents' wharf in Wilmington is in a central part of the town, and immediately adjoining one of the Steamboat Company's wharf, therefore making it desirable to those who have goods for up river.

Shippers will please direct their goods shipped by "Mason's Line."

WM. MASON & SON, Agents,
No. 75, Smith's wharf, Baltimore.
ELLIS, RUSSELL & CO.,
Agents, Wilmington.

Feb'y 4, 1851. 58-4w

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.

Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber, on last Wednesday night, on the other side of Murchison's Factory, a dark bay MARE, that suckles a colt, and is rubbed smartly with the gear. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of her in Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN A. GILCHRIST.

Jan. 14, 1851. 54-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

COTTON GIN FACTORY.

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the authorized Agents in Fayetteville for the sale of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton GINS, manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.

Clinton, Geo., February 1851. 57-tf8pd

ON CONSIGNMENT,

NEWARK CIDER, Buckwheat Flour, Prime Butter, Family Soap, Candles, Raisins, 50 Boxes Cheese—cheap for cash.

Also, on my own account, 50 Hhds. prime new crop Molasses, and 500 sacks Salt.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb'y 3, 1851. 57-tf

REMARKS OF
MR. RAYNER, OF HERTFORD,
ON THE REVENUE BILL,
In the House of Commons, Jan. 24 and 25, 1851.

Mr. Rayner said he was already prepared to declare that he could not vote for the bill reported by the Committee on Finance, and which was then under consideration, unless it was materially amended. True he might vote for it, rather than the debts of the State should be unpaid, and its credit and honor should be compromised. But, this bill was not necessary to avoid such a result as that. The taxes to be raised by this bill would not come into the Treasury before the Fall of 1852—we should be compelled to borrow money to meet the current demands of the Treasury for the next two years any how—and if I can have the attention of the House for twenty minutes (said Mr. R.) I can demonstrate to the satisfaction of every one, that with what we shall be *compelled* to borrow, the tax-bill of the last session will raise money enough for all our wants. I am anxious to see the tax-law of the last Legislature improved and amended, for it needs it in many particulars; but objectionable as that law is, yet, I had rather see it remain unaltered, than a still more onerous and oppressive one substituted in place of it. I have prepared a bill—or rather two bills, which I have united into one—which I propose to offer at the proper time by way of amendment to the bill now before us. The first of these bills of mine proposes to extend the time of payment on those debts, the *principal* of which we are now paying off, by authorizing the issue of certificates of debt, payable at the end of twenty years, for an amount not to exceed $140,000. This with the ordinary proceeds of the Treasury will meet our liabilities for the next two years, and leave a surplus in the Treasury, on the 1st January 1853, of $28,613. My second bill proposes an entire substitute for the Revenue Bill now before us—which, with due deference to the Committee on Finance, is, I think, more calculated to equalize the burdens of taxation among the different sections of the State, and the different classes of the community, and at the same time, make the law more definite, and less liable to evasion, that the bill reported by the Committee.

Mr. Rayner said he hoped there was but one opinion in this or the other House, in regard to the bounden duty of each and every member, to provide the ways and means to meet the liabilities of the State. The credit of the State must be sustained, her fair name for honesty and punctuality must be preserved—*her debts must be paid.* It is too late to inquire now whether her debts were contracted prudently or imprudently—it is too late to inquire whether previous Legislatures acted wisely or unwisely—whether they did the one or the other, it is all the same to us. North Carolina will not and cannot disregard her plighted faith; and he is an unworthy son of the State, that would advise such a course. Upon this subject I presume we are all agreed, no matter what may be the political and sectional differences that divide us on other questions.

The first inquiry to be made is, what are the State's liabilities at this time, and what are they likely to be for the next two years, for the payment of the interest on which we are now called on to provide? And here I will remark that I think the message of the late Governor, and to some extent, the report of the late Treasurer, upon a cursory reading, represent the state of our finances in a more unfavorable light than is warranted by a close examination of the facts. The Governor's message sets down the State's liabilities "already existing or authorised," at $3,520,052.—The inference that the ordinary reader is likely to draw from this statement (although such was not the intention of the Governor) is, that the State now owes that amount, to pay the six per cent interest on which, with one instalment on one of the debts (viz: $149,000 for 1851, and $207,000 for 1852) this General Assembly must at this session provide. This view of our condition is certainly unwarranted and delusive. Its effect is calculated to prejudice the public mind against those works of improvement for which provision has been made by law—and we already hear those who are opposed to Internal Improvement complaining of the enormity of our public debt. Let us examine the items upon which the Governor in his message bases his conclusions.

In the first place, he sets down the endorsement by the State, of the bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road for $250,000, *as a debt* due by the State to that amount. This assuredly should not be done, when it is borne in mind that the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company have for years, regularly paid the interest on this debt—that the Road is in a prosperous condition, and improving daily—and that from the printed proceedings of the Stockholders of that company at their late meeting, it appears that the nett profits of the Road for the last year, after paying the interest on their whole debt and the ordinary expenses, amount to $45,815. Again, the amount of stock authorised to be taken in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, viz: $120,000, is put down as a debt now due, when in fact bonds to the amount of only $60,000 have been issued, the interest of which for 1851 must be provided for, instead of for the whole sum. The probability is that the whole of these bonds to the extent of $120,000 will not be issued before 1852—so that only $60,000 of them constitute a portion of what is *now* the debt of the State. So of the Stock authorised to be taken in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. The whole of this Stock, $80,000, is estimated as a debt now due—when in fact $40,000 have already been paid in, out of the Treasury, for which no bonds have been issued, and no debt created. The next item is that of $65,000 authorised to be appropriated for Neuse and Tar Rivers, which is put down as a debt for that amount already due; when in fact no bond for a dollar has yet been issued—and it is not reasonable to suppose that this appropriation will be called for in such sums and at such times, as to require the half yearly interest of more than one half the amount to be paid during the year 1851. Again, the whole amount of the State's subscription for stock in the North Carolina Rail Road authorised to be subscribed for, viz: $2,000,000, is assumed to be a debt now due by the State, requiring provisions to meet the interest on the whole of said sum, for both 1851 and 1852. Now, the fact is, not one dollar of debt has yet been contracted towards raising the funds to pay for this Stock; and there is no probability that any portion of the State's subscription will be required before the first of January, 1852; so, that instead of being called on to provide for the interest upon the whole two millions, amounting to $120,000 for 1851, and the same for 1852, we are likely to be called on to make only semi-annual payment of the interest on only $500,000 (the first instalment) during the year 1852.

So it seems that his Excellency Governor Manly makes the *now* indebtedness of the State $2,455,000 larger than it really is—and the am't of interest we are called on to provide for 1851, $55,097 more than it should be. This estimate of mine is based on the supposition that one half of the balance for the State authorised to be taken in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road and the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Companies, and of the appropriation for Neuse and Tar Rivers, will be called for on the 1st of January next, and the other half on the first of July next. It is true our debt will be larger in 1852, and consequently a larger amount of interest must be provided for. The following may be fairly stated as the amount of our public debt on Jan. 1st 1851:

Debts of the State, January 1st, 1851.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Bonds endorsed by the State including the interest due Jan. 1st, 1851,	$606,500
Amount due the Literary Fund,	158,553
Bonds issued for Stock in Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company,	60,000
Bonds issued for the purpose of paying the Banks,	200,000
Due the Bank of Cape Fear,	40,000
	$1,065,053

Of course the State's indebtedness will be greater on the 1st January 1852—and will go on increasing from year to year, till the whole of the two millions authorized to be subscribed to the Stock of the North Carolina Rail Road shall have been called for,—as follows:

Probable State debt Jan. 1st, 1852.

Debt on Jan. 1st 1851, after deducting instalment of $30,000 then due, (see previous statement,)	$1,067,552
Balance of stock authorised to be taken in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, and of appropriation to Neuse and Tar Rivers,	132,500
Instalment of $500,000 of January 1st 1852 to the stock of the North Carolina Rail Road Company,	500,000
	$1,700,053
Deduct instalment of $30,000—payable Jan. 1st 1850, on bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Co.,	30,000
	$1,670,053

Probable State debt Jan. 1st, 1853.

Debt of Jan. 1st 1852, as above,	$1,670,053
Two instalments of $500,000 each, likely to be called for July 1st, 1852, and Jan. 1st, 1853, to the Stock of the N. C. Rail Road Co., minus the instalment of $30,000 of Jan. 1st 1853 on the endorsed bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Co.,	970,000
	$2,640,053

Probable State debt Jan. 1st, 1854.

Debt of Jan. 1st 1853, as above,	$2,640,053
Instalment of July 1st 1853 to the stock of the N. C. Rail Road Co.,—minus $16,500, the balance due on the endorsed bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road bonds payable Jan. 1st 1854,	483,500
	$3,123,553

Thus then, we have the maximum to which the debt of the State can be incre

interest on the debt incurred for the stock, and these profits will go on increasing from year to year, as the road advances towards completion, until the profits will fully meet the interest on the debt.

Mr. Rayner then went on to say that in order to explain the objects and provisions of the bill which he had introduced for the purpose of meeting the liabilities of the State, he should be compelled, even at the risk of being tedious and tiresome, to give the House an abstract of our financial condition. In the first place, said Mr. R. I beg leave to call the attention of the House to the fact, that we are now annually paying off $30,000 of the *principal* of the debt incurred by the State's first endorsement of the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. The instalments on this debt are as follows—$30,000 1st January 1851—$30,000 1st January 1852—$30,000 1st January 1853—and $16,500 (the balance) January 1st 1854. This debt or rather that portion of it which will fall due in 1851-'52, amounting to $60,000, my bill proposes to fund, by directing State bonds to be sold from time to time as the instalments become due, payable at the expiration of 20 years—leaving us the interest only to provide for, instead of the principal. I can not see the wisdom or good policy of paying off *principal* at a time like this, when the ingenuity of so many seems to be taxed to meet the *interest*. When the State has just embarked on a system of improvement, and has incurred responsibilities to a considerable amount, it seems to me to be most wise to take some breathing time, that we may see how the system is likely to operate, and future Legislatures may have some data on which to base their estimates. Again, the act authorising the subscription of stock to the extent of $80,000 in the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement made no provision to raise the money by the sale of State bonds; and hence the $40,000 already paid in has fallen on the ordinary resources of the Treasury, crippling its means and clogging its ability to meet other current demands. The additional $40,000 likely to be called for in 1851, will further embarrass the Treasury and curtail its resources—unless we make provision for funding the balance of this debt also, and of restoring to the Treasury the $40,000 which has been draining its coffers, for the last two years. This $80,000, together with the $30,000 instalments of Jan. 1851 and 1852, make up the $140,000 contemplated to be raised by loan in the bill I have introduced.

From the foregoing, it will appear that if we authorize the loan, the issuing certificates of debt for $84,947 for 1851 will make our resources for 1851 equal to our liabilities for that year.

Let us now look at what will probably be our financial condition for 1852.

The following estimates I have compiled with great care and labor, and they will, I think, bear the test of a rigid scrutiny:

Liabilities of the State for 1851.

Instalment of $30,000, on the debt of $106,500, due by the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., endorsed by the State, payable January 1st, 1851.	$30,000
Interest on the debt of $500,000 due by same Co. and endorsed by the State, interest payable semi-annually,	30,000
Interest on the above debt of $166,500, semi-annual payment due January 1st, 1851,	3,195
Interest on same debt, of $76,500, being the balance due after deducting the instalment of $30,000, payable January 1st, 1851, payable July 1st, 1851,	2,295
Interest on the debt of $118,192, due the Literary fund, payable annually,	7,091
Interest on the debt of $40,360, due the same fund, payable annually,	2,421
Interest on $200,000, State bonds, issued for the purpose of paying the Banks,	12,000
Interest on $40,000, borrowed from Bank of Cape Fear, payable semi-annually,	2,400
Interest on $60,000, already issued in bonds, on account of stock in the F. and W. Plank Road Company, two semi-annual payments of interest on which will be due 1851,	3,600
Interest on $30,000, supposed as likely to be called for Jan. 1st, 1851, this being one-half of the residue of stock taken by the State in same Company, interest payable July 1st, 1851,	1,050
Residue of the stock authorized to be taken for and on behalf of the State, in the Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Co.,	40,000
Interest on $20,000, supposed as likely to be called for Jan. 1st, 1851, this being one-half of said residue of stock authorized to be taken in said Company, interest payable July 1st, 1851,	600
Interest on $32,500, supposed to be likely to be called for Jan. 1, 1851, this being one-half the appropriation to Neuse and Tar rivers, payable July 1, 1851,	975
Interest on $30,000, part of a loan supposed as authorized to be negotiated, to pay the $30,000 instalment due January 1, 1851, on account of the endorsed bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Company, payable July 1, 1851,	900
Interest on $40,000, part of said loan, supposed as authorized to be negotiated, to replace the $40,000 paid out of the Treasury for stock in the Cape Fear & Deep River Nav. Co., to meet any liabilities that may fall on the Treasury, payable July 1, 1851,	1,200
Ordinary expenses of State Government, increased for 1851 by meeting of the General Assembly,	96,000
	$233,727

Resources of the State for 1851.

Public taxes for 1850, as per Treasurer's Report,	$125,000
Income from other sources, (see Treasurer's Report,)	10,780
Supposed amount arising from the tax on articles, the listing of which was deferred till 1850, under the revenue law of the last session,	13,000
Part of the amount supposed as authorized to be raised by loan at present session,	84,947
	$233,727
Liabilities as above,	233,727

Liabilities of the State for 1852.

Instalment on $30,000 on the present debt of $106,500 due by the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., endorsed by the State, payable January 1, 1851,	$30,000
Interest on the debt of $500,000 due by same Co., and endorsed by the State—interest payable semi-annually,	30,000
Interest on $76,500, due by same Co. and endorsed by the State, being the balance that will remain of the above debt of $106,500, after deducting the instalment of $30,000 to be paid Jan. 1, 1851—payable January 1, 1852,	2,295
Interest on same debt, $46,500, being the balance due after deducting the instalment of $30,000, to be paid January 1, 1852—payable July 1, 1852,	1,395
Interest on the debt of $118,192, due the Literary Fund—payable annually,	7,091
Interest on the debt of $40,360, due the same fund—payable annually,	2,421
Interest on $200,000, State bonds, issued for the purpose of paying the Banks,	12,000
Interest on $40,000, borrowed from the Bank of Cape Fear—payable semi-annually,	2,400
Interest on $120,000 of stock in the F. & W. Plank Road Co.—being the $60,000 already paid in, and the two instalments of $30,000 each, supposed as likely to be called for Jan. 1, and July 1, 1851—two semi-annual payments of interest on all of which will be due in 1852,	7,200
Interest on $40,000 of stock in the Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Co.—being the two instalments of $20,000 each, supposed as likely to be called for Jan'y 1, and July 1, 1851—two semi-annual payments of interest on the whole of which will be due in 1852,	2,400
Interest on $65,000, the appropriation for Neuse and Tar Rivers—being the am't of the two instalments likely to be called for Jan. 1, and July 1, 1851—two semi-annual payments of interest on the whole of which will be due in 1852,	3,900
Interest on $500,000, the first instalment on account of stock in the N. C. R. R. Co., not likely to be called for before Jan. 1, 1852—interest payable July 1, 1852,	15,000
Interest on $30,000, part of the loan supposed as authorised to be negotiated to pay the $30,000 instalment of Jan'y 1, 1851, on account of endorsed bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co.—payable Jan. 1 and July 1, 1852; and on $30,000 additional, part of same loan, to pay the $30,000 instalment of Jan'y 1, 1852, on account of same bonds—payable July 1, 1852,	2,700
Interest on $40,000, part of said loan, supposed as authorised to be negotiated, to replace the $40,000 paid out of Treasury for stock in the Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Co., and to meet other demands on the Treasury,	2,400
Ordinary expenses of State Government for 1852,	54,000
	$175,202

Resources of the State for 1852.

Public taxes for 1852, as per Treasurer's report,	$125,000
Income from other sources—see Treasurer's report.)	10,780
Supposed amount arising from the tax on articles, deferred under the revenue act of 1848-49,	13,000
Portion of the residue of the loan contemplated, being part of the balance left after appropriating $84,947 of it to the deficiency of 1851,	26,422
	$175,202
Liabilities as above,	175,202

And so it appears that by authorising the loan provided for in my bill, the issue and sale of bonds to the extent of $84,947 in 1851, will make our resources for that year equal to all our wants—and by the further issue and sale of bonds for $26,422 in 1852, our resources will equal all our liabilities for the latter year. Now if these figures are fallacious, I hope some one will show how, or where. I invite a close and severe examination of them. From the calculations I have made, it seems the whole deficit for 1851 and 1852 will be $111,369—yet I propose a loan not to exceed $140,000, in order to provide against any unforeseen contingencies, and to be sure that we provide sufficiently for our wants. If the House should not deem it advisable to authorise the raising of money by loan to refund to the Treasury the whole of the $40,000 already paid for stock in the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement, it can lessen the amount provided for in the bill. I think however, it would be the wisest course to pass the bill as it is. The General Assembly will not meet again in two years, and it is best to provide against any unforeseen emergency, that no chance should be left for the honor and credit of the State to be tarnished. The bill provides that the bonds shall be sold from time to time as required—and if the money is not needed the debt will not be incurred.

As to adjourning, without making provision to meet our liabilities, the thing is not to be thought of. The revenue law of the last session needs amendment, and I will vote to amend it, and do all I can to perfect it, so as to render it more uniform, less oppressive, and at the same time more productive to the Treasury. It is with that view I have proposed the bill which I offer as a substitute for the bill reported by the Finance Committee. The law of last session ought to be amended, in order to make it more definite and intelligible, more uniform in its operation, and consequently more productive. But as to voting for the bill reported by the Committee, which it seems to me is more oppressive, and unequal than the act passed two years since, I am not disposed to do it, for the reason, that whilst it is more objectionable in its details, it will increase the revenue but very little. Time will afford to the next Legislature, data upon which a judgment may be formed, as to whether those works of improvement will prove profitable, or whether, as contended by some, they will be objects of expense. This information is necessary in order to estimate our means for providing a sinking fund for paying off the principal of the debt when due. I am candid to confess that I do not wish, to startle the public mind, by the passage of a bill so unequal in its operation—and thereby to excite prejudice against those works of improvement which are looked to by many of us as the means of elevating our condition and enhancing our prosperity. If time should prove these works to be beneficial to the community at large, if they should realise the hopes of their friends, the people will not hesitate to bear the burdens necessary for their support. Public opinion, yes public prejudice if you please, must be respected. Let us then wait for the operation of time to disarm this prejudice, rather than attempt to chain it by the iron fetters of the law.

SATURDAY, January 25th.

[The bill reported by the Committee on Finance having passed the House, (nearly all the amendments offered by Mr. Rayner having been voted down) and having also passed the Senate with some slight amendments, on being returned to the Commons for concurrence.]

Mr. Rayner stated that he hoped the House would not concur, and before taking his seat, he should move to lay on the table the question of concurrence, for the special purpose of defeating the bill. It will be recollected, (said Mr. R.) that I stated some days since, that so far as the wants and liabilities of the State for the next two years were concerned, there was no pressing necessity for the passage of any tax bill at all. The income from it will not be available before the latter part of 1852, and we are compelled to borrow to meet current demands. Still, I have endeavored to have this bill put in a shape in which I could vote for it, determined all the while, as I first stated, to vote against it if it was not very materially altered.—And, now sir, in the name of my constituents, and in the name of the people of the State, I wish here, in my place, to offer my final protest against the imposition of the oppressive and onerous tax, involved in the passage of this bill. If the honor and credit of North Carolina required it, I would vote the utmost farthing commensurate with our ability to pay. But no such emergency is upon us. The people of the State submitted with considerable murmuring and complaint to the tax bill passed two years since. That bill was passed somewhat under a pressure, to meet arrearages of debt that had accumulated from time to time, and with no experience to guide us in the imposition of a new and untried system of taxation. The law was admitted on all hands, to be crude, imperfect and indefinite. The present legislature was looked to with anxiety from all quarters, to amend, improve and define with greater certainty the operations of this law. But little did the people of the State suppose that this burden was to be still further increased, and in the name of the people of the eastern part of the State especially, do I protest against the oppression which this bill is to practice upon them. Nine-tenths of the taxes under this bill will come out of the people of the Eastern Counties. And the whole history of this measure in its progress through the two Houses, has been marked by a system of sectional and class legislation, that is likely to create a spirit of disaffection and distrust that will last for years and years to come. I have appealed to the forbearance and magnanimity of our Western brethren, but my appeals have been received with impatience and treated with disregard. I moved to amend the bill by imposing a tax of fifty cents on marriage licenses, a tax of all others, that a man would pay willingly, a tax not to be paid annually, but once in a lifetime, a tax that would fall upon all sections alike, a tax which without oppressing the people at all, would have brought in some 5 or 6 thousand dollars a year, and yet it was voted down by acclamation. This tax was, I know, contained in the original bill of the committee, but was stricken out, and the two Houses seem to have looked with disfavor upon all that was good in the bill of the Committee, and to have adhered most pertinaciously to that which was wrong. Again, I moved to amend the bill by inserting a tax of only *one cent* on every 100 dollars worth of real estate, and *two cents* on the poll, a tax so very slight that those paying would not have found it out, unless they had read or been told of it. They could not have felt it, for it is the County and Parish taxes that are felt most severely, the State tax is a mere nothing.—Even this tax would have been paid, in greater part, by the East, for whilst our lands are more highly assessed, our slaves of both sexes from 12 to 50 are taxed, and of the whites of the West, where there are fewer slaves, only males are taxed, and that from 21 to 45. Still the West would have had to contribute a portion of it. But this amendment was also voted down by acclamation. The two cases mentioned, among many others, show the sectional inequality of the bill. It will also operate unequally upon different classes in the same section. Why should bonds bearing interest pay less than one fifth of one per cent. and gold watches pay five times as much? Why should a watch worth fifty dollars pay as much as one costing one hundred and fifty? Why should the man of moderate means who wears a silver watch be required to pay a heavier tax in proportion to worth, than the wealthier man that wears a gold one?

One of the principal objections to the law passed two years since, was on account of its indefiniteness, especially in regard to the tax on bonds. The bill before us, instead of remedying that defect, is still more uncertain and liable to evasion. The provision of this bill is, that "there shall be levied annually, the sum of three cents upon every dollar of interest secured or actually due from or by any solvent debtor or debtors." Now, sir, who can tell who is *solvent* and who is not? This is one of the most difficult things imaginable, upon which the opinions of the very shrewdest men are often at fault. It does not say, any debtor, whom the person holding the bond of, *may consider* solvent, but the language of the bill is 'any solvent debtor.' One of two things will happen; bonds will not be listed at all because persons holding them will take the ground, they cannot tell who is solvent and who is not, or else the tendency will be in a great measure to destroy credit. With many men this solvency is altogether contingent. With thousands of men, their only fortune and means of credit are their industry and good character. In beginning life, and in providing for a family, they must necessarily incur debt. Others are reduced to want by misfortune. If they live and can have time and opportunity for exertion, they will pay, otherwise they never will. Are they to be considered solvent, by their creditors, who from a spirit of kindness, may have assisted them? Those who would feel it their duty to list such debts, are not likely to continue to pay a tax on a debt, the payment of which depends on such uncertainty. Men who consult their interests will not be likely to favor further such applications for credit. My bill proposes to remedy this difficulty, by requiring every one upon oath to list at their par value, those bonds he considered good, and list at what he thought them worth, those that he thought doubtful.

Sir, I am not in the habit of appealing to any member's fear of his constituents—and I believe that it will be conceded on all hands, that for one, no matter what else may be said of me, I pursue an independent course, without reference to its being popular, or unpopular. Of course, every one will count the cost for himself beforehand, who votes for this bill. If however, I am not mistaken in the people of North Carolina, the passage of this tax bill will arouse feelings of complaint, of indignation, and resentment, from Currituck to Cherokee.

Small Bills.—We confess that we cannot exactly see the wisdom of prohibiting the Bank of Fayetteville from issuing bills under the denomination of three dollars, as was done by the last Legislature. The Fayetteville $1 and $2 bills were driving the bills of that denomination issued by the banks of South Carolina and Virginia out of circulation; but now that our own Bank is prohibited from their emission, the flood of shinplasters from the neighboring States will return and continue. If anything is made by the issue of small bills, we should prefer to see the profits go into the pockets of our fellow-citizens of Fayetteville, instead of those of South Carolina and Virginia.

But then we confess we don't know much about Banks—nor *bank bills*.

Greensborough Patriot.

We join the Patriot in its regret on this subject. And although it may best become us to submit to the collective wisdom of the late Legislature, yet we must say, we wish they had let the Fayetteville Bank alone. Specie, for change, is scarce now, and from present indications there is a prospect that the inconvenience of that scarcity will be greatly increased by the draining process now in operation. These one and two dollar bills of the Fayetteville Bank would relieve the trading operations of the people to a very considerable extent. And for this reason, as well as for those mentioned by the Patriot, we think the action of the Legislature on the subject is to be regretted.

Salisbury Watchman.

CHARLOTTE, (N. C.,) Feb. 12.

Board of Health.—The Board report two new cases and one death, of the prevailing disease, viz: 1 negro woman, aged about 60 years.

P. S. The Board would further say, that the disease is now confined to *two* families, and the two cases above mentioned were sick this day week, but not fully developed.

Forcible Experience.—The Dumfries Courier reports that the most forcible preacher in Scotland—a young clergyman of herculean ability—has been rather too forcible: for half an hour he expended his energy on the pulpit; at last the front gave way, and the preacher pitched into the area of the kirk, severely hurting the precentor in his descent.

From the Washington Union.

THE OUTRAGE IN BOSTON.

Mr. Clay deserves the thanks of his country for calling the attention of the Executive to the rescue of the fugitive-slave and the violation of the laws in Boston. His resolution passed the Senate yesterday, and we presume the President will promptly respond to the call. The law must in no case be defied—much less a law which is intimately connected with the Union of the country. Let the fugitive law be prostrated, and who does not see the excitement, the discontent, the war between the sections of the country, the fury, which will shake the stability of the Union itself?

Here are the laws violated—their sanctity profaned; a measure which was intended to carry out the constitution trampled down—a measure constituting a part of a system which was intended to cement the Union itself, is ground into dust and ashes by an ignorant and infuriated rabble of blacks, whom these abolitionists have misled, excited, and prompted to the most outrageous violence and rebellion. The whole country, whether of the North or of the South, will see who are the principal conspirators and ringleaders, and upon whose head should principally fall the vengeance of an insulted people.

The last account we hear of is in the N. Y. Express of Monday, as follows:

"BOSTON, Feb. 17.—No arrests have yet been made of the persons concerned in the rescue of the fugitive slave. The fugitive, it is said, left the city last night. It is now affirmed that the negroes who made the rescue were not armed. The opponents of the law are highly delighted, and say that it cannot be executed in Massachusetts. Many others, on the contrary, say that it shall be executed, at all hazards."

To show the manner in which this transaction took place, we lay before our readers the following interesting and apparently official account of it from the Boston Post of Friday last:

FROM THE BOSTON POST.

Arrest and Rescue of a Fugitive Slave in Boston.—About the middle of last week John Cuphart, of Norfolk, Virginia, came to this city in pursuit of Shadrach Winkley, an alleged fugitive slave, and the property of John DeBree, a purser in the Navy, and, attended by Seth J. Thomas, Esq., as counsel, made his complaint, as agent and attorney of the said owner, before George T. Curtis, Esq., U. S. Commissioner. On Friday evening the warrant was placed in the hands of special marshal Sawin, and served—Shadrach offering no resistance—about half past eleven o'clock on Saturday forenoon, at the Cornhill Coffee-house, where Shadrach had been employed some months as a waiter.

When Shadrach was brought before Commissioner Curtis, the examination was held in the U. S. court-room, and several depositions were read on the part of the complainant, viz: that of William Robertson, that he knew Shadrach as the slave of a Mrs. Hutchins; that he was afterwards sold at a sheriff's sale to John Higgins, who subsequently sold him to John De Bree, the present owner; also, that of John H. Higgins to the last stated fact; and that of William Marcus, setting forth that he knew Shadrach, and had seen him in Boston, where he stated that he had run away from De Bree, and asked the deponent to carry a letter to Virginia for him. In the application of Cuphart for a warrant, it was stated that Shadrach ran away from Norfolk on the 3d of May, 1850.

There were present as volunteer counsel for Shadrach, E. S. Sewell, Ellis G. Loring, Charles List, Richard Morris, Richard H. Dana, Jr., and Charles G. Davis, and as they had not an opportunity to examine the depositions and other documents produced by the complainant, and were, therefore, not satisfied of their sufficiency, they asked for a postponement, and the commissioner adjourned the further hearing of the matter until 10 o'clock on Tuesday next, and passed the following order:

"United States of America, District of Massachusetts, February 15, 1851.—And now the hearing of this case being adjourned to Tuesday the eighteenth day of February instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the said deputy marshal, who has made return of this warrant, is hereby ordered to retain the said Shadrach in his custody, and have him before me at the time last mentioned, at the court house in Boston, for the further hearing of the complaint on which this warrant is issued.

"GEORGE T. CURTIS, Commissioner."

During the first part of the hearing the court-room was very much crowded, but Mr. Riley, who had the management of the business, succeeded in clearing the room before it was finished; and when the arrangements for the postponement were concluded, there were only present a few officers, the counsel, parties, and some reporters, and the doors were closed against all comers, except such as the officers were directed to admit. From half-past twelve till a few minutes before two, there was no difficulty in the court-room, except some altercation between Mr. Riley and Elizur Wright, of the Commonwealth. There being some conversation about raising a subscription to procure the freedom of Shadrach, alias "Frederick," Mr. Wright said he would, if he had the money, sooner give it for pistols; and, speaking to Shadrach, said to him—"Why didn't you defend yourself when they came to arrest you? Where were your hands? Why didn't you use any instrument you could lay your hands on? If I had been there, and had had pistols, you should have had them to shoot them down with; or I would have used them myself." He also rebuked Mr. Riley for taking any part in the proceedings, and Mr. Riley ordered him out of the court-room, but he did not go.

In the course of the forenoon, the sheriff of this State being prohibited from using the jails for the detention of fugitive slaves, under the act of 1843, Mr. Riley sent a messenger to Commodore Downes to know if he would detain Shadrach in the navy yard; and the Commodore replied that he was not authorized to use the yard for such a purpose. Having no other place within his control, Mr. Riley decided to retain Shadrach in the court-room, agreeing to allow his counsel access to him. This was the state of affairs inside about ten minutes before two o'clock. From the court-room door on the outside, down the stairs, and winding round to the northwest door of the court-house, and standing in the street, was a dense crowd of colored people, and it was somewhat difficult to work a passage through them. About ten minutes to two, the court-room door was opened to let out Charles G. Davis, one of the counsel, and Mr. Wright, and before it could be closed, some of the colored people outside made fast to it and held it open, while the others rushed into the court-room, throwing down the officers, who were attempting to pull the door to, and made for Shadrach.

Mr. Riley, who was jammed into the corner near the door, called upon his assistants to resist the rescuers; but their numbers were too great, and they dragged Shadrach out in a few seconds. One of the assistants managed to get hold of the marshal's sword, but a portion of the rescuers hugged him round the body, thus fastening his arms, and the sword was dropped in the struggle. A colored man carried the sword into the street, where he gave it up to a young man named Hosea, who was not aware that it had been taken from the court. The rescuers ran with Shadrach to Butolph street, and from thence it is supposed that he was conveyed in a cab over Cambridge bridge. The whole affair did not occupy over five minutes.

Having received the following affidavit, made by Mr. Riley, in relation to what occurred, we do not deem it necessary to go more into detail as to the rescue, &c:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, }
Suffolk county. }

I, Patrick Riley, of Boston, in the said county, counsellor-at-law, having been duly sworn, depose and say, that I am, and have been for fourteen years past, the principal deputy of the United States marshal for the district of Massachusetts.

That on Saturday morning, February 15, 1851, about twenty minutes before 8 o'clock, I was called upon at my residence by Frederick Warren, one of the United States deputy marshals, who informed me that there was a negro man, an alleged fugitive, to be arrested at 8 o'clock, who was supposed to be at Taft's Cornhill Coffee-house, near the court house, and desired to know where the negro should be put in case he should be arrested before I reached the office; that I told him to place him in the United States court-room, and that I would come to the office immediately; that I came down almost immediately to the office, where I arrived shortly after 8 o'clock, and there found Mr. Warren, who informed me that the negro was unknown to Mr. Sawin, a special deputy marshal, to whom the warrant was handed on the night previous, as I have been informed, though no notice of it had been given to any occupant of the marshal's office, and that the negro was unknown to any one of the marshal's deputies or assistants; that Mr. Warren informed me that Mr. Sawin had gone to find the man, who, by previous arrangement, was to point out the negro, and who had not shown himself as agreed; that I remained in the court giving directions and making preparations to secure the negro when arrested, and awaiting the return of Mr. Sawin; that I saw him after 10 o'clock, and he informed me that he had seen the parties in interest, and that it had been arranged not to attempt the arrest until 11 o'clock; that I told him that it should not be delayed one moment, and directed him to notify the man who was to point him out to come instantly; that he left for that purpose, and at ten minutes before 11 returned and said that the parties were about Taft's Coffee-house, and that the men engaged were also in readiness in that neighborhood; that I went immediately with Mr. Warren, Mr. John H. Riley, and the deputies to the said coffee-house, and there found all our men, nine in number, stationed in and about the place; that there were several negroes in and about the house, and I inquired for the man who was to point out the alleged fugitive, and was informed that he had not arrived; that Mr. Warren and myself went immediately into the dining hall at the coffee-house, and to avoid suspicion ordered some coffee, and were waited upon by a negro, who subsequently proved to be the alleged fugitive; that, not hearing anything from our assistants, we took our coffee and rose to go out and learn why we had not heard from them; that the negro went before us to the bar-room with the money to pay for the coffee, and in the passage between the bar-room and hall Mr. Sawin and Mr. Byrne came up and each took the negro by an arm, and walked him out of the back passage way, through a building between the coffee-house and the square beside the court-house, to the court-room, as by me directed.

That I immediately, while he was entering the court-house, went to the office of the city marshal, in the City Hall, in the same square with the court-house, and there saw Mr. Francis Tukey, the city marshal; told him what had been done, and stated that, as there would probably be a great crowd, his presence with the police would be needed to preserve order and keep the peace in and about the court-house, which is owned by the city, and in which all the courts of the Commonwealth for Suffolk county are held; that Mr. Tukey stated that it should be attended to; that I told him that I should notify the mayor instantly, and proceeded up stairs to the mayor's office, where I found Hon. John P. Big-low, mayor of the city, and made the same communication and request to him which I had made to Mr Tukey—to which the mayor said: "Mr. Riley, I am sorry for it." I then left the office, at which time it was just 11½ o'clock.

That I went immediately to the Court-house, and found the negro in the United States court-room, with the officers, and found all the doors closed, and was admitted by the usual inside entrance; that George T. Curtis, esq., United States commissioner was called, and came, and the claimant's counsel were sent for; that all the doors were kept closed except the usual entrance, which was guarded by officers; that the commissioner informed the fugitive, who was named "Shadrach" in the warrant, of the character of the business, and asked him if he wanted counsel—to which he said that he did, and that his friends had gone for counsel; that while waiting for the counsel to come the room began to be filled with negroes and whites; that the counsel for the prisoner appeared, and claimed delay, to give them opportunity to consult with their client, pending which I desired Mr. Warren, the deputy marshal, to go to the navy-yard at Charlestown, about two miles distant, and ask Commodore Downes whether, should a delay or adjournment take place, the navy yard might be used as a place of detention. The United States not being permitted by the law of the State to use its jails, and having none of their own; that the examination proceeded, and, after the reading of certain documents presented by the claimant's attorney, and some discussion, the commissioner decided to grant the delay until Tuesday following, the 18th inst.; that the counsel for the prisoner asked of the commissioner if he might not remain and hold consultation with their client and examine with him the papers presented, to which the commissioner assented; that the court-room was ordered to be cleared, and was cleared of all save some fifteen officers, (being all the reliable men whom we had been able to collect,) the counsel, and some newspaper reporters; that Mr. Warren at this time, which was about half-past 12, returned from the navy-yard, and informed me that he had seen Commodore Downes, who said he could not grant my request; that I despatched what officers I could spare to ask such of their friends to remain as would assist, and to procure all the possible additional force, intending to use the court house as a place of detention; that Mr. Curtis left; that crowds of negroes and others began to gather about the court-house and in the passage-ways leading to the court-house; that I went to one of the messengers who had charge of the building, and desired him to have all the court-house doors closed as soon as possible which were not necessary for use.

That, at or before one o'clock, Mr. Ebenezer Noyes, the messenger of the United States court, was despatched to the city marshal, whom he informed that the United States marshal wanted every man he could send to keep the peace in and about the court-house, to which the city marshal replied that he had no men in, but would send them over as they came in; that at about two o'clock all the counsel had left except Mr. Charles G. Davis and a reporter, who, I learned, was Elizur Wright, one of the editors of the Commonwealth newspaper; that as the door was opened for them to leave, which opened outwardly, the negroes without, who had filled the passage-way on the outside, took hold of the edges of the door, as it opened, and then a struggle ensued between the holders of the door within and those without; that Mr. Warren, the deputy, immediately ran to the city marshal's office, and, not finding the city marshal in, went to the mayor's office, and was informed that he had gone to dinner; that he then stated to those in his office that there was a mob in and about the court-house, and called upon them to send men to help disperse it; that he then returned to the city marshal's office, found him in his private room, informed him of the trouble in the court-house, and asked him to send all the men he could furnish, and whether he (Mr. Warren) could aid him in getting his men, to which he said that Mr. Warren could not assist him in the matter.

That meanwhile the struggle at the door continued for some minutes, and the crowd of negroes finally succeeded in forcing the door wide open, rushed in in great numbers, overpowered all the officers, surrounded the negro, and he was forced by them through the door, down the stairs, and out of the side-door of the court-house, and thence through the streets to the section where most of the negroes of the city reside; that officers were despatched in pursuit, but have not succeeded in finding his present abode.

That from the time of the first notice to the mayor and city marshal, immediately after the arrest, as heretofore stated, to the giving of this deposition, neither the mayor nor the city marshal has appeared, nor has a single officer under their direction appeared, or aided in attempting to disperse the mob, or in keeping the peace; and that, in my opinion, it was the predetermined purpose of both not to do their duty in keeping the peace in and about their own court-house; for the city marshal, when requested by Henry S. Hallett, Esq., to disperse a similar mob, which had collected about the office of his father, a United States commissioner, during the excitement in the "Crafts" case, said that he had orders not to meddle in the matter, as I am informed by the said Hallett; and that the city marshal gave a similar answer to Watson Freeman, Esq., who asked him at about the same time why he did not disperse the mob, as I am informed by the said Freeman.

That Chas. Devens, jr., esq., the United States marshal for the district, at the time of the arrest, was returning from Washington, where he had gone on imperative official business; that it is proper to state here that neither the marshal nor his deputy is authorized by law to employ a permanent force sufficient to resist a mob; and that he has no authority to call to his aid the troops of the State or of the United States.

P. RILEY,
U. S. Dep. Marshal, Massachusetts Dist.

After preparing the foregoing article for the press, we were favored last night (8 o'clock) with an extra from the office of the *Republic*, containing the following important Proclamation from the President of the United States. So far as this document goes, we hail it with pleasure; but it must now be followed up by acts corresponding with the object which calls forth this Proclamation. The rioters must be arrested; the militia should be called for from the executive of Massachusetts, to assist in executing the law and arresting the offenders. Troops of the United States should, if necessary, be sent to Boston to assist in the execution of the law. If the slave or his abettors should be arrested, who will insure their safe-keeping, (with the jails of Massachusetts shut against the United States,) except by the aid of military force? We respectfully suggest that the present marshal and his deputies should be superseded by more energetic officers. Every exertion must be made to cause the laws to be respected. General Washington exerted all his energies to suppress the whiskey insurrection; but the present crisis is more important, more intimately connected with the peace of the whole country and the stability of the Union, than a whiskey insurrection. Now is the time to act with spirit; now is the time to assure the whole nation that the laws must be respected, and that "*the Union must be preserved.*" A striking and decided example is wanting to repress the fury of the fanatics, and prevent a repetition of similar offences.

[OFFICIAL.]

A PROCLAMATION:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas information has been received that sundry lawless persons, principally persons of color, combined and confederated together, for the purpose of opposing by force the execution of the laws of the United States, did at Boston, in Massachusetts, on the fifteenth of this month, make a violent assault on the marshal or deputy marshals of the United States for the district of Massachusetts, in the court-house, and did overcome the said officers, and did, by force, rescue from their custody a person arrested as a fugitive slave, and then and there a prisoner lawfully holden by the said marshal or deputy marshals of the United States, and other scandalous outrages did commit, in violation of law:

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and those concerned in violating them brought to immediate and condign punishment, I have issued this my Proclamation, calling on all well-disposed citizens to rally to the support of the laws of their country, and requiring and commanding all officers, civil and military, and all other persons, civil or military, who shall be found within the vicinity of this outrage, to be aiding and assisting, by all means in their power, in quelling this and other such combinations, and assisting the marshal and his deputies in recapturing the above-mentioned prisoner: and I do especially direct that prosecutions be commenced against all persons who shall have made themselves aiders or abettors in or to this flagitious offence; and I do further command that the district attorney of the United States, and all other persons concerned in the administration or execution of the laws of the United States, cause the foregoing offenders, and all such as aided, abetted, or assisted them, or shall be found to have harbored or concealed such fugitive, contrary to law, to be immediately arrested and proceeded with according to law.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the United States, this 18th day of February, 1851.

[L. S.] MILLARD FILLMORE.
DANL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

Arrival of the Africa.

Safety of the Atlantic—Accident to her Machinery—Arrival of her Passengers by the Africa.

Rarely has such a jubilant feeling been experienced in the city as was felt through the entire community on Saturday night, when the repeated salutes from the guns of the Africa indicated that she brought tidings of the safety of the Atlantic. As the Africa neared her dock, one of her officers made, through a speaking trumpet, the thrilling announcement, "THE ATLANTIC IS SAFE," and a spontaneous outburst from the immense crowd, of cheers that spoke a deep and thankful joy, showed how intense and universal had been the anxiety about her.

When it was made known that a steamer was coming up the bay, thousands flocked toward the Battery, and thronged the wharves far up the North River, some indulging the hope that the steamer would prove to be the long absent Atlantic, and all eager to learn any tidings of her. The cheering of the multitude on the Jersey side was readily understood to mean that favorable news was received. The full intelligence that she was safe and had put into Cork, was soon transferred to this side, and spread like lightning in every direction.

Soon the news was proclaimed at the various places of amusement, and the joy was universal. We remember no occasion that, in irrepressible excitement, approached this. The safety of the steamer with all on board—the arrival of her passengers—the noble and gallant bearing of the vessel under circumstances of such disadvantage—the full justification of the confidence which all had reposed in the skill and prudence of her commander as well as in the strength of the vessel,—all seemed to have burst like a flood upon the public mind, and to have overflowed it with a deluge of excitement and gratitude.

In most of the pulpits in the city yesterday the subject was very properly made the occasion of devout thanksgiving,—many a heart, that but twenty-four hours before was made bitter by suspense and sorrow, thrilling to the voice of praise. We regret to hear, on what we believe to be good authority, that the wife of one of the firemen of the Atlantic, after bearing up long against her harassing doubts and fears, was on Wednesday evening removed to an asylum, her mental faculties having been entirely prostrated and deranged. We would fain hope that, judiciously communicated, the joyous intelligence of Saturday night would restore reason to its throne.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

ACCOUNT OF THE PASSAGE AND SAFETY OF THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.

R. M. STEAMER AFRICA, Feb. 13, 1851.

In order to prevent garbled statements of the recent accident to the Atlantic from obtaining publicity, I take the sending you a correct narrative, compiled from her log, and can personally vouch.

The Atlantic left Liverpool on the 5th December, in fine steaming condition, without any apprehension on the part of her officers in regard to the voyage. She was blowing a strong gale at the time of departure, from W. S. W., which did not render it impossible to land her pilot. On the 29th December, at 9 30 A. M., she passed Cape Clear, and being then fairly on her homeward passage by the Western route, once into a heavy head sea, and encountered strong westerly gales, which continued without intermission for the next 10 days, up to the day of the accident, viz: the 5th of Jan., at noon, she was in lat. 41 long. 41 W., and was blowing a strong gale from W. N. W. At 6 30 P. M. the engines were stopped, as it was found necessary to examine the engines on account of the breaking of the eccentric strap to the starboard engine—and, on examination, it was determined to go ahead again, with the port engine by hand; but another accident to the wheels proved that the injury was of a more serious nature—the shaft was found broken completely in two (in a diagonal direction,) between the starboard pillar block, and the first turn after the first stoppage. The part of the shaft to the outer thus fracturing both pillar blocks, rendering the engines perfectly useless. The ship was at once hove-to under close canvass, the wheels lashed, and the crew employed during the night, and the following day, in sending up the yards, and stripping her wheel floats—a task at once difficult and dangerous in a gale of wind, and the sea covered with ice, but fortunately accomplished without accident. On the 8th laying-to, with the hope of improvement of the gale and a change of the wind, the captain and all hands were anxious to reach some port on the coast. On the 9th, the wind veered to the north-west, and became a fair gale. Immediately made sail on the ship, and a course for Halifax, 597 miles distant, and N. Y. 1490. This weather continued until meridian of the 10th when observation placed the ship 180 miles, or 70 miles west of her position at the time of the accident. A gale now came on again from the Southwest, and it became necessary to heave the ship to, and to lay with moderate weather, it was found necessary to do all that she could do nothing but remain under canvass. At 8 A. M. on the 11th, a large ship passed, bound to the westward, but she either did not see or took no notice of our signal of distress. All hands were called after taking an accurate account of the ship's position on board, and considering the gale, and the impossibility of reaching home in her disabled condition, it was determined, with the assent of the officers and passengers to bear up for the port of C

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1851.

The Revenue Act.—The subject of the State debt, and of Taxes to provide for the payment of interest thereon, is sufficiently interesting to our readers to make it unnecessary to call attention to the Speech of Mr. Rayner, in this paper. Mr. R. is a gentleman of talents, and of laborious habits, always bestowing much thought upon subjects which he discusses. We have not seen his own bill, but are inclined to think that the one adopted, which he opposed, is crude, misshapen, and excessively unequal in its operation upon the people of the State. There runs through it a manifest intention to lay all the additional burdens of taxation upon trade, upon cash capital, upon luxuries, upon itinerants, &c. to the entire exemption of the land and negroes, which form the real wealth of the State. The object of this exemption cannot be mistaken. The owners of lands and negroes are the voters, to whose votes and influence the members of the Legislature look for a re-election. They are therefore altogether exempted from this additional taxation. The same thing is observable in the act of 1848-9. Whilst we admit that the objects selected by the Legislature should bear a principal share of the burden, we do not think that they should bear the whole, and that one whole class, and the most important one of all, should be entirely exempt.

According to the construction which will doubtless be put upon the act, the mercantile interest will be heavily taxed, and we shall not be surprised to find single houses in this place paying from $150 to $200 per annum on their purchases of produce and goods, whilst their whole capital employed in the operation may not be $10,000. The act says, "there shall be levied annually the sum of ten cents upon every hundred dollars vested in every other species of trade."—Now this will, we suppose, be construed to mean, as it was probably intended to mean, that a merchant shall pay 10 cents upon every $100 worth of produce and goods which he may purchase, except goods manufactured out of the State which are taxed by the 14th section of the old Revenue law. Now upon a capital of $10,000 a merchant may, we presume, readily purchase $150,000 worth of produce and goods in a year, and upon this he will pay a tax of $150, though it may happen, and often does happen, that his whole profit is less than the tax he will have to pay.

Alarming Outrage at Boston.—With deep regret have we received the account of the obstruction of the fugitive law at Boston, of which we give full particulars on the preceding page.

The country had gradually settled down in quiet under the compromise measures of last session, when this wretched affair has occurred to disturb the public peace. What is to be its result no one may tell. But we are glad to see that the President has done his duty, and have no shadow of doubt that he will, as far as in him lies, faithfully execute the law. See his Proclamation and Message as evidence of his determination.

Some of the Northern papers regret the issuing of the Proclamation, as giving too much importance to a mere negro mob. But that is not the right view of it. In the maintenance of this law is the Union involved. And if there is no power in Massachusetts either able or willing to maintain the law, it then becomes the duty of the President to do it. Else there is an end of the Union, whether effected by the outrage of a negro mob or by the sympathy of white abettors.

It was especially incumbent on Mr. Fillmore, and Mr. Webster, a Northern President and a Massachusetts Secretary of State, to issue the Proclamation. And their act gives them another claim upon the affection and respect of the people of the whole country.

The fugitive has not been re-captured; but is represented to be safe in Canada. On Monday the 18th, Elizur Wright, Editor of the Chronotype, Capt. John Fry, a negro, and a young lawyer named Charles E. Davis, were arrested as ringleaders in the riot, and held to bail in $3000 each. Subsequently two other negroes and another white man were arrested. Wright was the only one whose examination was concluded, and he was bound over for trial.

It is but justice to state, that the Mayor and the city Marshal of Boston both deny portions of the statement of Riley, and allege that Riley did not ask them for any aid, or intimate that he feared any attempt at rescue. The Marshal adds, that he has heard and believes that Riley refused additional force and made no resistance at the door when the negroes broke in. We are inclined to believe, from what we see, that Riley, the U. S. Deputy Marshal, and the Mayor and City Marshal, all failed, purposely, to do their duty.

We see extracts from Boston papers expressing great indignation at the affair, declaring that it was all done by negroes, who throng that city because they have been taught to believe that they may there defy the law with impunity; and asking, "Have we laws? Have we a government? Have we magistrates who will preserve the peace of the city?" If they have these essentials, it is certainly high time that the world should have some evidences of the fact, for otherwise Boston will deserve a worse character than Arkansas, where mobs do indeed often violate the law, but where no damage is thus done or intended to the Union.

It is said that Boston should not be blamed for the act of a mob of negroes. This might be sound doctrine if it were the first act of the kind. But it is not. The Crafts case was enough; and Boston, if it desired to maintain a character for common honesty, for love of the Union, and obedience to its constitution and laws, ought to have seen to it that no similar outrage should be perpetrated. The wrong may be in part atoned for, if the owner is amply paid for his negro, and the rioters properly punished. We shall see whether this be done.

The authorities of Boston have ordered the city marshal to employ his whole police force in any similar contingency.

Washington's Birth-Day.—The 22d was celebrated in this town with more than usual spirit. A Federal Salute was fired at sun-rise, and a National Salute at 12 o'clock M., while the National Flag was displayed from the Town House during the day. The ancient and honorable Independent Company, which always celebrates this day by a regular parade, made a handsome display. The times call for more than usual respect to the memory of Washington.

A Popular Book.—On Monday and Tuesday of last week the first Edition of "*The Trial of Mrs. Simpson*" was offered for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, and by Tuesday evening *Seven Hundred and Fifty copies* had been disposed of; and at the end of the week only 6 copies were on hand,—the publishers having been, in the mean time, unable to supply several orders for copies by wholesale. We learn that in some instances it has been sold at 50 and 100 per cent. above the retail prices.

A second edition will be ready for sale in a few days, and a third is now in press. Orders will be received, to be supplied as soon as possible by the publishers, E. J. Hale & Son, Fayetteville, or A. S. Barnes and Co. New York.

A few words on amendments of the Constitution, in reply to the Wilmington Journal, are delayed by the press of more important matters.

The Exodus of Mr. Winthrop.—A friend who, with us, rejoices at the departure of the free-soiler Winthrop from the U. S. Senate, has handed us the following Epigram:—

A BOB MAJOR.

Tell me I pray you, *who* is Robert Rantoul?
Is he "Rab the Ranter" or "Rob of the Bowl"?
"Dont know"—says *Bob* Winthrop, but this I can say,
He's the man that *robbed* me, of Eight Dollars per day.

Several of the Locofoco papers, either designedly or for want of capacity to understand the matter, have misrepresented a fact stated in the Address of the 37 Western members of the late Legislature on the subject of a Convention, (published in this paper of the 11th inst.)

That Address commences with the following statement:—

"A Meeting composed principally of Western members of the Legislature, without distinction of Party, was held in the Capitol on the evening of the 1st of January instant, to consider what measures were necessary to be adopted to secure to *the People* of North Carolina the right to amend their State Constitution so as fully to answer the great ends for which it was originally established, and to maintain that equality of rights which lies at the foundation of all free and popular Governments."

It is not stated in the above that the Address was *signed* by members without distinction of party. But, that the first meeting held on the subject, on the 1st of January, (after listening to Gov. Reid's Inaugural Address,) was "*a meeting* without distinction of party." This is a fact beyond dispute. But the Locofoco papers, carefully abstaining from a publication of the Address itself, represent it as saying that that document was signed without distinction of party. This is a favorite but not very reputable way of bringing discredit on the distinguished gentlemen who signed the Address, of whom all are Whigs but one, (Flemming of Yancy.)

Gen. Saunders.—We are glad to find that there is one point on which the Wilmington Journal and the Observer agree. The Journal says, in regard to Gen. Saunders's idea that the Speakers of the two Houses of the General Assembly have a right to amend the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road act,—

"We think that the idea of amending the record, on the mere responsibility of the officers of the General Assembly, after the adjournment of that body, is perfectly apocryphal, and we wonder that General Saunders should have been guilty of avowing it."

Bank of Wadesborough.—We learn from the Wadesborough Argus, that in five days after the books were opened, more than $70,000 were subscribed to the stock of this bank, (more than enough to set the bank agoing,) in Wadesborough alone.

Wilmington and Manchester Road.—The Commissioners of Wilmington have availed themselves of the act of the Legislature, by subscribing $100,000 to the stock of the above road; and have directed the issue of bonds, in sums of $500 to $10,000, payable in not less than ten nor more than twenty years.

Roanoke and Seaboard Rail Road.—About 40 miles of this road are completed, in the most substantial and handsome manner. An effort is being made by citizens of Northampton county to divert the road from Weldon to Halifax, as the Southern terminus.

Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road.—The citizens of Salisbury have taken this projected work in hand with spirit. They had a meeting and subscribed $12,475 to its stock. We do not know the distance, but the estimated cost of the work is $65,000. We trust that between the three counties immediately interested, Rowan, Iredell and Alexander, the necessary capital will be subscribed.

Another Fire.—We regret to learn, from the Salisbury Watchman, that the Store of John W. Thomas, Esq. of Fair Grove, Davidson county, was consumed by fire a few days ago. The loss is serious, as the entire stock of goods and a large amount of valuable papers were destroyed.

And yet another.—The dwelling house on the east side of Second, between Orange and Ann streets, Wilmington, N. C., owned by Mr. Isaac Northrop, and occupied by Dr. W. W. Harriss, was destroyed by fire on the 19th inst. Loss about $1,500—no insurance.

We have never had to record so many fires in so short a time in our State, though fortunately confined each to one or two buildings.

The Atlantic.—We have copied the deeply interesting particulars of the accident to the Atlantic, and of the reception of the news of her safety at New York. It is affecting to read of the universal joy which was diffused over that city, (and we may add, over the country,) by the news. The manifestation of such feelings, as is well remarked, makes one think better of his kind.

The wife of one of the passengers, (Mr. Wadsworth, a wealthy gentleman of Western New York,) had travelled several hundred miles to the city, with her six children, unable to bear at home the suspense, and anxious to have any news the instant it should be received at New York. In a few minutes after the arrival of the Africa the glad news was imparted to her at her lodgings, and a house of mourning was converted into a house of joy and thankfulness.

The first person who carried the news of the accident to London was Mr. Abbott Lawrence, Jr., one of the passengers, who arrived at the legation, to the utter astonishment of all in the house, at midnight on the 23d ult.

South Carolina Election.—It is a remarkable sign, that throughout the State, as far as we have heard, the attendance at the late election for Delegates to the State Convention was equally thin as in Charleston. And we have reason to doubt, from this and other facts, whether there is such unanimity among the people in favor of disunion, as we have been led to believe by the noise made by the brawling leaders. A letter from a friend in one of the interior Districts says,—

"The election seems to have passed off very quietly. The moderate party I presume will be found in the majority in the Convention, and so we shall have to *groan under the yoke of the Union* a while longer."

[Our correspondent speaks ironically in the last part of the sentence.]

Latest from England.—The Baltic arrived at New York on Thursday last, with Liverpool dates to the 8th. Cotton had further declined ⅛d. Sales of the week only 23,350 bales. Fair Uplands 7⅛d. The market closed firmer than it had been during the week. No other news.

Conclusive Argument.—The North Carolinian defends its assertion, that the moment a Convention is called in North Carolina the present Constitution "becomes a nullity," by impeaching the temper of one of the Editors of the Observer! We give the Carolinian credit for sagacity, in presenting the very strongest and most pertinent argument which can be produced in favor of its doctrine.

Mr Clay.—A Washington letter says that Mr. Rhett of S. C. has been preparing himself for a week or two for an attack on Mr. Clay. The result of such an onslaught is scarcely doubtful. Mr. Rhett will come off second best.

Jenny Lind's two concerts in New Orleans produced upwards of $40,000.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT CONCERNING THE LATE VIOLATION OF LAW AT BOSTON.

On Friday last the President sent a Message to the Senate in answer to the resolution of Mr. Clay. It is at hand so late that we are compelled to give its substance, with a few extracts:

The President says that no satisfactory official information has been received, as to the accuracy of the unofficial accounts.

"Nothing could be more unexpected than that such a gross violation of law, such a highhanded contempt of the authority of the United States, should be perpetrated by a band of lawless confederates, at noonday, in the city of Boston, and in the very temple of justice. I regard this flagitious proceeding as being a surprise, not unattended by some degree of negligence; nor do I doubt that, if any such act of violence had been apprehended, thousands of the good citizens of Boston would have presented themselves, voluntarily and promptly, to prevent it; but the danger does not seem to have been timely made known, or duly appreciated by those who were concerned in the execution of the process.

"In a community distinguished for its love of order and respect for the laws; among a people whose sentiment is liberty and law, and not liberty without law, nor above the law, such an outrage could only be the result of sudden violence, unhappily too much unprepared for to be successfully resisted. It would be melancholy, indeed, if we were obliged to regard this outbreak against the constitutional and legal authority of the Government, as proceeding from the general feeling of the people, in a spot which is proverbially called "the cradle of American liberty." Such, undoubtedly, is not the fact. It violates, without question, the general sentiment of the people of Boston, and of a vast majority of the whole people of Massachusetts, as much as it violates the law, defies the authority of the Government, and disgraces those concerned in it, their aiders and abettors."

The message quotes from a resolution of Congress, of 1789, recommending to the States to pass laws granting the use of their jails for the confinement of U. S. prisoners; the U. S. to pay 50 cents per month for each prisoner. And another resolution of 1791, authorizing the marshal to hire buildings for jails where the States have failed or refused to allow the use of their jails. And still another of 1821, making similar provision where a State shall withdraw the use of its jails.

These laws remain unrepealed. But a law of Massachusetts, in 1843, forbade, under severe penalties, any court of that State from taking cognizance of any case under the fugitive slave law of 1793, or any sheriff or other officer from detaining any such fugitive in any jail of the State.

"It is deeply to be lamented that the purpose of these enactments is quite apparent. It was to prevent, as far as the Legislature of the State could prevent, the laws of Congress passed for the purpose of carrying into effect that article of the Constitution of the United States which declares that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due," from being carried into effect But these acts of State legislation, although they may cause embarrassment and create expense, cannot derogate either from the duty or the authority of Congress to carry out fully and fairly the plain and imperative constitutional provision for the delivery of persons, bound to labor in one State and escaping into another, to the party to whom such labor may be due."

The President says it is quite clear that the marshal had authority, and was expressly required, to hire a convenient place for safe keeping of prisoners: That his attention was specially called to this duty by the Secretary of State on the 28th Oct. last. There is no official information that he had provided such a place. If he has not, it is to be regretted that he did not perform this duty.

The President transmits to the Senate, copies of the Proclamation, with copies of instructions from the War and Navy Departments, and of telegraphic despatches to the district attorney and marshal of Massachusetts, and their answers thereto.

The message then says, that the Constitution provides that "the President shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and that "he shall be commander in chief of the Army and Navy, and of the militia, when called into actual service of the U. S." and that "Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion." No further power is needed in regard to the army and navy. But the President cannot call the militia into service, but by authority of acts of Congress passed for that purpose. The act of 1795 authorized the President to call them forth, "to repel invasion, suppress insurrections against a State government, and to suppress combinations against the laws of the U. S., and to cause the laws to be faithfully executed." But the act requires the President first to issue his Proclamation, requiring the insurgents to disperse, thereby implying not only an insurrection, but an organized or at least an embodied force. Such a proclamation would often defeat the object, by giving such notice to offenders as would enable them to escape. The force may be sometimes wanted to make the arrest, and sometimes to protect the officer after it is made, and to prevent a rescue. The President therefore recommends that the call may be authorized to be made without the previous issue of a proclamation. The Message closes as follows:—

"It is supposed not to be doubtful that all citizens, whether enrolled in the militia or not, may be summoned as members of the posse comitatus, either by the Marshal or a commissioner, according to law; and that it is their duty to obey such summons But perhaps it may be doubted whether the marshal or a commissioner can summon as the posse comitatus an organized militia force, acting under its own appropriate officers. This point may deserve the consideration of Congress.

"I use this occasion to repeat the assurance, that, so far as depends upon me, the laws shall be faithfully executed, and all forcible opposition to them suppressed; and to this end I am prepared to exercise, whenever it may become necessary, the power constitutionally vested in me to the fullest extent. I am fully persuaded that the great majority of the people of this country are warmly and strongly attached to the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, the just support of the Government, and the maintenance of the authority of law. I am persuaded that their earnest wishes and the line of my constitutional duty entirely concur; and I doubt not firmness, moderation and prudence, strengthened and animated by the general opinion of the people, will prevent the repetition of occurrences disturbing the public peace and reprobated by all good men."

"MILLARD FILLMORE."

A long debate took place when the message was read in the Senate, between Messrs. Hale, Mason, Butler, Dickinson, Cass, Davis, and Badger. We have as yet no report of it.

Thompson, the English abolition lecturer, was refused the use of a public hall to speak in at Springfield, Mass., a day or two after the Boston riot. A strong feeling against him exhibited itself.

Subsequently, on Thursday last, he was pelted with rotten eggs, at the rail road depot in Springfield. He was completely covered over with the precious commodity, in presence of a large crowd, who joined in hooting him. The authorities with difficulty prevented more serious chastisement.

Com. Stockton, Loco, has been elected to succeed Mr. Dayton, Whig, as Senator in Congress from New Jersey.

The venerable Father of the President of the United States arrived in this city a few days ago on a visit to his son.

National Intelligencer.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Friday the 14th, Mr. Dickinson presented the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York in favor of the plan of opening a good inlet to Albemarle Sound, in North Carolina; which were ordered to lie on the table, and the motion to print was referred to the Committee on Printing. The Committee subsequently reported against printing it.

This entire day was consumed in an attempt by Mr. Benton to re-introduce a bill of his which had been rejected by the Senate a few days before, entitled a bill to make good to Missouri the 2 per cent. on the net proceeds of the public lands. His motion was declared out of order; but he bullied the Senate, and its presiding officer, Mr. King, until finally, after wasting an hour or two, he was allowed to make a long speech on the subject, to which Mr. Clay briefly replied. The Senate then, by 31 votes to 13, refused to grant leave to Mr Benton to introduce the bill.

On Monday the 17th, Mr. Davis of Miss. presented two petitions from citizens of the State of Maine, asking that Congress will send the United States navy to California to bring back their suffering sons and daughters, held in bondage by poverty and disease, that they may again greet their connexions and friends; which was referred to the Committee on Naval affairs.

Mr. Hamlin presented a petition from Maine, asking the repeal or modification of the fugitive slave law. Attention not being called to it, it was referred to the Judiciary Committee; but immediately afterwards, Mr. Atchison moved to reconsider the reference; and thereupon a long debate arose, between Messrs. Hale, Seward, Hamlin, &c. on one side, and Messrs. Badger, Berrien, Foote, Pearce, &c. on the other. In reply to a remark of Mr. Hale, that he gloried in agitating the subject of abolition,

Mr. Pearce said, "The Senator from New Hampshire tells us that he delights in agitation, and he has made a discovery in philosophy that agitation is an "element." What sort of an "element" I have not chemical knowledge enough to ascertain.

"The Senator compares the agitations of what he calls foul and fetid corruptions to the heavenly and benign action told of in Scripture; that gentle stirring of the waters occasioned by the angelic presence which invited suffering humanity to receive its benign influences! This he likened to that agitation which, stirred by a mistaken, a feigned philanthropy, has wrought so much evil and has threatened so much more to the destruction of national harmony, and every thing good and valuable among us. He delights in agitation, he says. I abhor it. That gentle stirring of the waters can scarcely be compared without irreverence to the mischievous agitation which he seems to cherish. Sir, I abhor agitation, because the first agitator ever heard of in the world was the very last being of whom a man should speak with any thing but abhorrence. The devil was the first agitator. He it was who, in the guise of a serpent, crept into Eden. He found the primal pair living in peace, innocence, and obedience. The woman's heart he corrupted, and so

"Brought death into the world and all our woe."

"He was the first agitator. Who will be the last, it is not for me to tell; but the Senate can well imagine how easy it would be to describe some of his followers, who are prominent agitators at the present day in the strict line of diabolical succession."

Mr. Butler. In some particulars I differ from my honorable friend from Maryland as to the attributes of the first agitator, so well described by him. He did not approach Paradise as a vociferous rhetorician, speaking loud enough to be heard by a ferryman on the other side of a river. No, sir, the evil spirit assumed the form of a serpent, and whispered to Eve that there was a "higher law." [Laughter.]

The reference was finally reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. Badger the whole subject was laid on the table.

Mr. Clay submitted the following resolution, *Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any information he may possess in regard to an alleged recent case of a forcible resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States in the city of Boston, and to communicate to the Senate under the above condition what means he has adopted to meet the occurrence, and whether, in his opinion, any additional legislation is necessary to meet the exigency of the case, and to more rigorously execute existing laws.

The Senate spent a long time in debate on the cheap postage bill.

On Tuesday, the resolution offered by Mr. Clay, calling for information in regard to the obstructions to the execution of the fugitive slave law in Boston, was taken up; and, after two hours' discussion, in which Mr. Clay, Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, Mr. Davis of Mississippi, Mr. Hale, Mr. Foote, Mr. Cooper, and others took part, the resolution was adopted.

The Senate took up the bill for the reduction of postage, and the amendment offered by Mr. Seward to fix the rate at two cents, prepaid, was rejected.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, several days were devoted to a bill appropriating two or three millions of dollars for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors. The bill finally passed the House on Tuesday last, 103 to 87.

An altercation occurred in the House between Mr. Stanly of N. C. and Mr. Inge of Ala. Mr. Inge charged Mr. Stanly with being unfriendly to the South. Mr. S. retorted that "there was little sense and less charity in the charge." Mr. I "I say that is ungentlemanly and unparliamentary, and comes from a blackguard." Mr. S. "*He* has just shown to the House that he is one." Great confusion ensued, the House evidently expecting a fight.

The gentlemen were afterwards arrested by order of the Mayor of Washington, and bound to keep the peace.

On Wednesday, the House had to adjourn for want of a quorum,—only nine days of the session left, and all the appropriation bills yet to be passed! On the next day however, two of them were passed.

In the debate which occurred in the Senate on Mr. Clay's resolution relative to the Boston mob, Mr. C. himself spoke in the most emphatic terms of condemnation of the outrage, and of desire that its perpetrators should be punished and the authority of the law be maintained in every part of the republic.

Mr Davis of Mass. lamented the occurrence, but thought that the people of Boston were a law-abiding people. The law was odious to many in Boston [another Senator said "to every body."] He looked to the ballot box to have the law altered. He was going on to speak of attempts to suppress freedom of debate and freedom of thought, when Mr. Clay said "Freedom of debate? Upon what subject? Open, impudent violation of the laws of your country?" There was an evident desire by Mr. Davis to palliate the enormity of the outrage. And Mr. Hale followed on the same side.

Mr. Foote, in closing a speech, paid a high compliment to the President for having ordered Com. Read, at Philadelphia, to call out all his marines, if necessary, to maintain the law in a late case in that city, when it was apprehended that resistance would be made.

From California.—The Steamer Mexico has arrived at New Orleans with 334 passengers, and papers to the 7th January.

Things were going on quietly at San Francisco. Mining operations generally successful. It is stated that gold in the beach sands on the coast had been discovered, of wonderful richness.

The Legislature met on the 6th. It is said that a Locofoco would be elected to the U. S. Senate, but not Fremont.

Gov. Burnett had resigned, and Mr. McDougall had been inaugurated in his stead.

The World's Fair.—The Frigate St. Lawrence, which sailed from New York a few days ago with articles collected from all parts of this country for exhibition at the World's Fair in London in May, carried 300 packages, a list of which, with the contributors, and State from which they came, is published in the New York papers. In glancing over the long list, we find but one item from North Carolina, viz: "T. L. Clingman, Asheville, N. C., Specimens of Plumbago."

We believe, however, that copies of all the newspapers published within the State have been collected, to be forwarded. Some of them will be rare curiosities, if they should not escape notice among the hundreds of thousands of articles.

Goats and Goatees.—A member of the Massachusetts legislature has introduced a proposition "to prohibit *goats* from going at large." A Boston paper says,

"The announcement produced a general start among the members. Divers individuals instantly clapped their hands to their chins in great alarm, and ran up and down asking whether this was not a "free country." The order passed with a triumphant acquiescence on the part of the House, the goatees being in a decided minority. If this bill pass, of course there will have to be a State Shaver appointed, and a good office it will be if we judge from the bearded chins that are now to be seen in our streets."

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered:

By Pearson, J. In Caffey v Rankin, from Guilford, dismissing the appeal. Also, in Griffin v Richardson, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v Burrows, from Martin, declaring there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in State v Burcham et al., from Carteret, affirming the judgment.—Also, in Tofrin v Kornegay, from Lenoir, dismissing the appeal. Also, in Skinner v Wood and others, in equity, from Perquimons, directing the property to be sold and an account taken of the rents and profits. Also, in Turnage v Turnage, in equity, from Greene, overruling the exceptions. Also, in Brothers v Brothers, in equity, from Gates, ordering the negroes to be sold and directing a reference. Also, in Taylor v Spivey, from Gates, affirming the judgment. Also, in Nixon v Jones, from Perquimons, affirming the judgment.

By Ruffin, C. J. In *Doe ex dem*, Ballard v Barksdale from Sampson, judgment reversed and *renire de novo*. Also, in Lassiter v Ward, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment. Also, in Taylor v Stedman, from Chatham; judgment reversed and *renire de novo*. Also, in Richmond v Fuqua, from Caswell, affirming the judgment.—Also, in Powell v Felton, from Gates, declaring that there is no error in the judgment against J. F. Also, in *Den ex dem*, Badham v Cox, from Cherau, affirming the judgment.

Raleigh Register.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.—We learn that Maj. W. W. Vass, President of this Road, has recently returned from the North, having succeeded in purchasing 250 tons of Iron for the repairs of the Road, and a large quantity of spikes. The Iron was bought in Richmond—the spikes farther North. Every exertion will be made to put the Road in good running order; so that the Spring business may be done with as little delay as possible. The community are much indebted to Maj. Vass for the indefatigable attention which he pays to the Road, and the exertion he makes to facilitate the travel and freight.

Raleigh Times.

Public Printing.—The Senior Editor of the Star has contracted to print the Acts and Resolutions of the last session of the General Assembly; and the Editor of the Register to print the Journals and Documents of the next session.—*Ral. Star.*

The following list is said to exhibit correctly the order in which the several States stand in point of population, according to the present census:—1 New York, 2 Pennsylvania, 3 Ohio, 4 Virginia, 5 Indiana, 6 Tennessee, 7 Kentucky, 8 Massachusetts, 9 Georgia, 10 North Carolina, 11 Illinois, 12 Alabama, 13 Missouri, 14 South Carolina, 15 Maine, 16 Mississippi, 17 Maryland, 18 Louisiana, 19 New Jersey, 20 Michigan, 21 Connecticut, 22 New Hampshire, 23 Vermont, 24 Wisconsin, 25 Arkansas, 26 Texas, 27 Iowa, 28 California, 29 Rhode Island, 30 Delaware, 31 Florida.

The Cholera in Alabama.—The cholera broke out on board the steamer Arkansas, on the Tallapoosa river, lately, on her way from Mobile with three hundred and sixty emigrants, fifty of whom died, besides the pilot and cabin boy. Every one on board was sick.

Shinplasters.—We see that the silver currency has become so scarce in N. York, that many of the restaurants and coffee houses in that city are issuing Shinplasters, of the value of six and a quarter, twelve and a half, and twenty five cents each, receivable for refreshments.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 17.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for S W Tillinghast, J Cowles, H A London, G McNeill, Rockfish Co, P Taylor, H Branson & Son, S J Hinsdale, P P Johnson, E J Hale & Son, E W Willkings, R T Long, W Murphy & Co, F D Breese & Son, Marsh & McArthur, A Hunt, W McIntyre, Cook & Taylor, Brown, Fraily & Co, J M Williams, Rev A Baker, Mrs Black, J & T Waddill, C Banks, N Sinclair, W Carter, Melvin & Co, D S Edze, M C Turrentine, L Chancy, W F Moore.

Feb. 20.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for H L Myrover & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, Headen & Horne, J H & J Martine, E Fuller, A A McKethan, J Utley, Cedar Falls Co, Ieland Ford Co, J Craven, C T Haigh & Son, W McIntyre, C A Brown, Scott & McAdoo, L F Carr, Hall, Sackett & Co, D McNeill, Hall & Hall, T J Patrick, J & F Garrett, W Draughon, Col A D McLean, W J McConnell, C J Moore, J & B G Worth, M D & W R Smith, Rankin, McLean & Hauser, R Gray, J & J M Worth, Randolph Co, J H Thompson, W Harris, Union Manf Co, M W McNair & Co, R Williams, J Evans, G C Mendenhall, L J Haughton, J D Williams, J R & J Sloan, W J Parker, J W Baker, J Stafford, W Murphy & Co.

Feb. 23.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for S W Tillinghast & Co, W F Moore, P Taylor, J H & J Martine, Brown, Frailey & Co, Marsh & McArthur, E A Vogler & Co, Rasco & Bain, W Murphy & Co, Cook & Johnson, J W Powers, J R Gee, S Brown, J H Hawley, A Johnson & Co, H Branson & Son, Cook & Taylor, N Kendall, E Belo, D Murphy, Rev J R Simpson, Rockfish Co, E L Winslow, R Williams, F S Davis, Rev A Smedes, B Fuller, Cross Creek Co, J B Hall, J Baker, N Mercer, E Reeves, C Morris, R M Orrell, J J McKay, J C Latta, and T J Johnson & Co.

Feb'y 24—Steamer Rowan, with goods for B Rose & Son, Ray & Pearce, J & T Waddill, J F Marsh, H & E J Lilly, Rev W M Walsh, Hall & Hall, Cook & Taylor, D B Ayers, Rankin & McLean, T F Prather, T M Young, S Boon, T S Lutterloh, P P Johnson, T J Johnson & Co, E W Willkings, Cedar Falls Co, John McRae, and others.

☞ Subscribers to the Observer will have an opportunity of paying their accounts at the ensuing Terms of the Superior Courts of Montgomery, Stanly, Anson, Richmond, Robeson, and Bladen, to Mr. C. C. McCrummen, who will attend at those Courts for the purpose. Feb'y 20.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. H. McNeill, Mr. D. B. LINDSAY to Miss MARGARET JANE, elder daughter of Daniel Love, Esq.

In this county, on the 13th inst., by Malcom McColman, Esq., Mr. JACKSON DAVIS to Miss NANCY CAMPBELL.

In Wake county on the 4th ult., by the Rev. W. H. Barnes, Mr. S. W. COTTON, of Chatham, to Miss CORNELIA B. NORTHAM, formerly of New York.

DIED,

In Charlotte, on the 11th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH NORMENT, in the 78th year of her age.

In Conneaut, Ohio, on the 7th inst., Mr. JAS. WOOSTER, brother of Mr. John Wooster, of Wilmington.

Near Indianola, Texas, on the 1st January last, JAMES LEAKE TERRY, formerly of Anson county.

"The dull cold ear of Death," is alike insensible to the tribute of affection, or the bickerings of enmity. Rest in peace, my brother—He who had thy faith and trust "will temper the winds to the shorn lambs," and take thy widow and orphans into His most holy keeping.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Feb. 25.

Brandy, p'ch,	45 a 50	Lard,	8½ a 9
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 10	Molasses,	24 a 27
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	10 a 11½	Oats,	50 a 60
Corn,	85 a 90	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	13 a 14	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	5¾ a 6¼	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	40 a 50
Flaxseed,	a 1 40	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3½ a 4	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	7 a 10	Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	42 a 45
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	15 a 16
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 8 to 8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 10 to 20 "

REMARKS.—Cotton has been obliged to give way under the news by the last Steamer from Liverpool. Very little of the article offering for sale. Business in general not very brisk.

At Charleston, cotton was very much depressed by the Baltic's news, and sales made at 9½ to 12¼, mostly at 11¼, a decline of ¼ to ⅜.

At New Orleans it fell ½ on the Africa's news. Middling Fair 10½ to 11⅛. The stock on hand the largest ever known.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,537,049 bales, against 1,433,945 last year. Increase 103,104 bales.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

See the Proposals for Contracts for carrying the Mail in North Carolina, published in the Supplement accompanying this week's paper.

Spring Goods---1851.

H. BRANSON & SON are now receiving and offer for sale—

50 bags Coffee; 10 bbls. Granulated Sugar; 1 box Loaf Sugar; 20 bbls. Refined Sugar; 5 hhds. P. R. and N. O. Sugar; 25 hhds. Molasses; 500 sacks Salt; 100 bags Table Salt; 2500 lbs. Cheese; 3 tons Swedes Iron, assorted; 75 kegs Nails; Blister, German and Cast Steel; Breast, Trace and Log Chains; Long and short handle Fry Pans; Long and short handle Spades; Shovels and Manure Forks; Mineral Knob Locks and Latches; Stock and Pad Locks; Door and Window Larches and Fasteners; Coat and Cloak Hooks; 1000 lbs. Hooks and Hinges, assorted; Butt Hinges and Screws; Curry Combs; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Claw and Shoe Hammers; Hatchets, all sizes; Augurs and Chisels; 20 dozen Steel Hoes; all sizes; 16 dozen Turpentine, Timber and Chopping Axes. Also, the largest assortment of Knives and Forks and Pocket Knives that we ever offered.

A general assortment of Hollow-Ware; Blacksmith Tools, in sets; 2000 pairs Shoes, various kinds.

Yellow and variegated Soap, Herrison's Ink, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Starch, Ground Pepper and Ginger, Imperial, Hyson and Black Tea, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Scythe and Grass Blades, Sole Leather, Glass and Putty, Painted Pails, Brooms, Manilla and Cotton Rope. Also, a general assortment of CROCKERY.

75 bbls. Superfine and Cross Flour, *in store.*

Expected by next Boat,

25 bbls. "Howard Street" Flour,
25 do pure "Genessee Family" *ditto;*

And a great many other goods too tedious to mention. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Feb'y 24, 1851. 60-6w

Monongahela Rye Whiskey.

WE have just received 25 bbls. superior Old Rye Whiskey.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb'y 24, 1851. 60-4w

On Consignment,

2736 Bushels first rate CORN.

R. M. ORRELL.

Feb. 24, 1851. 1w

NEW BOOKS.

K. Marvel's Reveries of a Bachelor; The Duchess; Lord and Lady Harcourt; Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman; New Memoirs of Hannah More, by Mrs. Knight; Brown on the Second Advent; Green Pastures for the Lord's Flock, by the Rev. James Smith; Wrought Gold; Churchman's Manual; Abbott's Histories; Formulæ for Constructing Rail Roads; Harper's Magazine; International do. for February; together with a variety of School Books. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 24, 1851.

TO BUILDERS.

ON Saturday, the 22d of March next, will be let to the lowest bidder, the building of a Presbyterian Church at Gilchrist's Bridge, on Lumber River, the dimensions 68 by 40 feet, and to be plastered and painted. The work all to be done in workmanlike manner, and of the best materials. For further particulars, apply to either of the building committee, Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C.

A. T. McEACHERN,
ALEX. GRAHAM,
D. JOHNSON,
A. McLAUCHLIN,
J. GILCHRIST.

Feb'y 22, 1851. 60-3w

Howell & Brothers,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

207 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE.

INVITE the attention of Country Merchants and others to the extensive assortment of new style PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, &c., which they are now receiving from their manufactory, embracing Fine Satin Parlor, Entry and Chamber Paper, Oak Papers, Statues, GOLD AND VELVET PAPERS, with a large assortment of low priced Paper.

Yard wide Window Paper

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

TEA! TEA!

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

Hyson,	Oolong,
Imperial,	Howqua,
Gunpowder,	English Breakfast,

All of good quality and some very superior. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 21, 1850. 42tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Who will Encourage Home Industry?

A New Manufactory of Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, Worms,

For 37½ cents per pound, Cash; as low as they can be bought in New York.

ALSO, Funnels, Strainers, Bung Augers; Tea and Wash Kettles; in a word, every thing that can be manufactured out of Steel, Iron, or Brass.

Have you secured the doors of your Smoke-houses, Cribs, Drawers, Wardrobes and Money boxes? If not,

Call at Woltering's Lock Manufactory,

And supply yourselves.

Are you fond of sporting? Call at Woltering's Gun Manufactory, where you will find Guns and Pistols of every description, size and price. If those you have are out of order, send them up and let him make them as good as new.

He is prepared, at the shortest notice, to repair Stills, Copper Kettles, &c.

All kinds of Machinery, Engines, Mill-works, Cranks, of wrought iron, &c., repaired or made to order.

Edge Tools and Cutlery made and repaired.

Ready-made Buggies always on hand, of our own manufacture; also, Carriage Springs, Axles, &c.

He is Agent for the sale of Buck's celebrated Patent Cooking Stove.

☞ All of his articles shall be warranted.

All in favor of encouraging HOME INDUSTRY, will please give me a call, and I will ensure satisfaction in every particular.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment is on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-6mpd

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

T. T. POND'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Lexville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W Jones Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 19 1849 54tf

Look out for a Rush!

WE respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public to our STOCK, where may be found a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Shirting, Calico, &c.; also a prime lot of Hats & Caps.

P. Davis's Pain-Killer, and various other articles.

All in want of Goods at a low price, are requested to give us a call.

The highest market prices paid for Country Produce.

☞ One door below Cook & Taylor's, Hay st.

J. SMITH & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58-3m

EXCELSIOR.

Lerow & Blodgett's Patent Rotary Sewing Machine.

THIS Machine will perform fine stitching, at the rate of one yard per minute, either for curved or straight work, and in making any sort of a garment. For Tailors it is indeed invaluable; and for Cap Makers, Carpet Bag, Grain, and Salt Bag, and Upholstery Manufacturers, it defies competition. Also, for Gloves and Fancy Sewing. One machine will perform the work of ten girls hand labor.

Six silver medals have been awarded this machine, in the Fairs of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore, and New Hampshire.

It was patented on the 2d day of October, 1849, and there are now in actual operation over two hundred of these machines, making Clothing, Caps, Bags, &c. &c.

Messrs. Wm. E. Whiting & Co., No. 124 Pearl street, N. York, in six months, and with twenty-four machines, made $60,000 worth of Caps alone!

Mr. Lerow has just returned from Europe, where (in connection with Wm. H. Cary & Co., 245 Pearl st., New York,) he has patented the Machine in England, Scotland, and the British Colonies, also in France and Belgium.

An association of gentlemen in this town having purchased the Patent Right for this State of the above named Sewing Machine, and desiring to become fully acquainted with its operations and merits, appointed one of their number, Mr. S. P. Polly, (a well known and practical machinist,) to visit New York for this purpose. After a full and careful investigation of all matters pertaining thereto, Mr. Polly reports that he has witnessed the Sewing Machines in the highest state of successful operation. He took occasion to examine various other Machines intended for this purpose, none of which will bear a comparison with Lerow & Blodgett's; and parties who had purchased another right have abandoned it and bought this.

An improved Machine, bought by Mr. P., is now in operation at the Tailoring Establishment of Mr. Chas. Barr, where it may be seen.

We guarantee this Patent to be a valid one, and this Machine to perform all that is said of it in the above notice.

We are now prepared to sell County and Town Rights of this Patent, and we respectfully invite the attention of all who wish to make money to the merits of this Sewing Machine, which tells its own story.

Orders may be addressed to S. P. POLLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C., January 31, 1851. 58-3m

Important to Mill Owners.

Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

THE undersigned is now prepared to furnish CASTINGS of every description, at the shortest notice. Those in want of Castings, will find it to their interest to leave their orders at the Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

He is prepared with four lathes and other tools, to put up machinery of any description.

HENRY G. HALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1850. 46-tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the Forwarding Business.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

$25 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery, either to me or in jail, of my man BILL, known about town as Billy McNeill. Said boy is in the neighborhood of town.

R. M. ORRELL.

Nov. 11, 1850. 45tf

FISH.

15 BBLS. NEW MACKEREL.
27 Bbls. fresh Mullets, a splendid article.

Just received and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Dec. 17, 1850. 50-tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium,	White Lead,	Sal Eratus,
Camphor,	Linseed Oil,	Mustard,
Castor Oil,	Whale Oil,	Spice,
Alcohol,	Sperm Oil,	Nutmegs,
Sulphur,	Train Oil,	Pepper,
Aloes,	Sweet Oil,	Hops,
Magnesia,	Neatsfoot Oil,	Indigo,
Rhubarb,	Copal Varnish,	Madder,
Morphine,	Leather Varnish,	Saltpetre,
Quinine,	Japan Varnish,	Ginger,
Cream Tartar,	Window Glass,	Glue,
Sal Soda,	Putty,	Annato,
Castile Soap,	Pumice Stone,	Cloves,
Super carb Soda,	Chrome green,	Mace,
Epsom Salts,	Chrome yellow,	Burning fluid,
Sponge,	Lamp Black,	Alum,
Ipecac,	Patent Black,	Oxalic Acid,
Sarsaparilla,	Terra de Sienna,	White brick,
Kreesote,	Umber,	Tripoli,
Borax,	Litharge,	Wash Brushes,
Arrowroot,	Black Lead,	Paint Brushes,
Isinglass,	Red Lead,	Varnish "
Gum Arabic,	Patent Dryer,	Scrubbing "
Gum Myrrh,	Whiting,	Shoe "
Capsicum,	French Yellow,	Tooth "
Lobelia,	Yellow Ochre,	Hair "
Plasters,	Venetian Red,	Logwood,
Liquorice,	Spanish Brown,	Red wood,
Chloroform,	Prussian Blue,	Black Ink,
Jujube Paste,	Sand-paper,	Opodeldoc,
Copperas,	Starch,	&c. &c.

With a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English perfumery and soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

The subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price. S. J. HINSDALE,

Druggist.

Oct. 12, 1850. 42-tf

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from Angus Morrison of Moore county, about the 1st of April, a slave by the name of HENRY, about 25 years old. He is nearly a white man, about 6 feet high, dark ash colored hair, his eyes inclined to be blue, his nose a little Roman. He has a dark heavy beard, and formerly wore whiskers, but cut them off before he left. He is no doubt attempting to pass himself off as a white man. Said Boy now belongs to J. & N. Smitherman.

We will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of Henry in any Jail, so that we get him.

J. & N. SMITHERMAN.

Randolph county, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6m

PLANTS & TREES FOR SALE.

NOW is the time to plant Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Raspberries, &c. The ground should be rich enough for good Corn, ploughed or spaded very deep. Dig a large hole and fill with 2 bushels decayed vegetable matter and half a bush. of ashes or a peck of slacked lime, well mixed. Where only a few trees are planted, a cart load to each tree will not be too much; for pears add ½ bushel cinders from the shop. My stock of Plants and Trees is complete for the Spring trade. Many green-house Plants are now coming into bloom; Hyacinths, extra fine, in pots; handsome Evergreens, hard Shrubs, flowering Vines, &c.

Also, Flower Pots and Tubs of all sizes.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan Street.

Jan. 25, 1851. 56-tf

☞ I am prepared to graft and bud Orange and Lemon Trees; also to furnish compost for all kinds of Plants. Plants and Trees will not give satisfaction without their wants in the way of annual nourishment are properly attended to.

C. L.

REGULAR LINE.

THE Cape Fear Steamboat Co's Steamer CHATHAM will run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, commencing on Monday the 27th instant,—leaving Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday at 9 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Wilmington same evening; giving Passengers going North an opportunity to take the cars next morning at 9 o'clock. And leave Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2 o'clock P. M., giving passengers by the cars, which arrive at Wilmington at 1 o'clock daily, an opportunity to take the Boat to Fayetteville.

The Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, with the Tow Boats belonging to the Line, will run in connexion with the Chatham, making one or more trips a week, as circumstances may require.

Passengers and Freighters may rely upon the above arrangement. It is hoped that the necessary expenses to be incurred by this arrangement will be rewarded by an increased patronage; otherwise a loss will probably be sustained by the Company, which will lead to a discontinuance of regular time of running.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent

Cape Fear Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-tf

IREDELL'S EQUITY, Vol. 6,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 12.

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

Supreme Court Reports.

A SECOND hand set of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, complete except 1 of the earlier volumes and the last 10 vols. (all of which can be supplied new if desired,) is deposited with the subscribers for sale.

E. J. HALE & SON.

FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

New

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nuria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

August 29, 1850. 35-tf

FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Hyslop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yelverton,
Alfred Pell,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Bunker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Gouv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug. 26, 1850. 34-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

New Books and Stationary.

THE Subscribers have received a large portion of their recently purchased stock [of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which they will sell as heretofore on the most reasonable terms.—Many articles, particularly Papers and Blank Books, at unusually low prices. School, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Books, generally, at or under the Northern Trade prices

Oct. 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.

September 7, 1850. 36-tMar

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

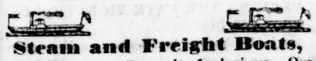
☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

HENRIETTA LINE OF



Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

New York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

A. B. ALLEN & CO., 189 and 191 Water street, New York, have constantly on hand, the most extensive assortment of the best and latest Improved Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Field and Garden Seeds ever offered for sale in the United States; embracing every Implement, Machine, or Seed desirable for the Planter, Farmer, or Gardener. Also, Guano, Bone Dust, Poudrette, Plaster, &c.

GUANO.—We are in daily expectation of arrivals of Peruvian Guano. Those wishing to order, will do well to do so at the earliest moment.

A. B ALLEN & CO.,
New York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 189 and 191 Water st.

Jan'y 15, 1851. 55-9wpd

Just Received,

A LOT of French Merinos, assorted colors, Ribbons, velvet and silk Braid,
Dress Trimmings, &c.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Nov. 30, 1850. 48-tf

LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.

Nov. 22, 1850. 47-tf

FOR SALE,

12 Wm. Rowland's Extra thick mill and cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices.

North-West corner Market Square, Green st.

AREY & SHEMWELL.

Sept 30, 1850. 39tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,
[12-ypd] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

Marble Factory.

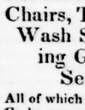
By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.



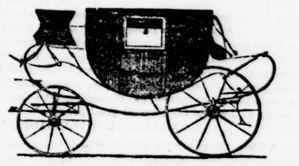
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57-tf

GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jona. Evans, Esq., Rev. E. McNair, } Cumberland Co.

Jan 1, 1850. 20-tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' Dress Goods

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT. O. S. BALDWIN. } Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 15, 1851. 55 y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57-Y

J. E. TOOMER,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, A. A. McKethan, } Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1851. 57y

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission

MERCHANTS,

135 *Front Street,* near Maiden Lane,

NEW-YORK.

☞ *Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.*

Liberal advances made on consignments.

P. MALLETT. J. PAULMIER.

New York, January 1851. 53-6mpd

RICARDS, FRISBY & CO.,

No. 6 South Charles st., Baltimore,

Domestic Warehousemen and Importers of British and French

DRY GOODS,—Direct from Europe,

HAVE on hand a large stock of American Goods, purchased previous to the recent advance, which they offer by the *Piece* or *Package* to the inspection of Southern merchants in competition with the Stocks of Northern cities. Their importations are now arriving. Let *Southern* merchants examine carefully *Southern* Stocks.

N. B. *All purchasers are protected in prices against Northern markets.*

Jan. 2, 1851. 54-3m

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

Front Street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49 tf

OREM, HOPKINS & ROSE,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Cloths, Cassimerrs, Vestings, Trimmings, and Goods generally adapted to Men's Wear,

Have taken Warehouse

No. 238 Baltimore Street,

(Four doors west of Charles street.)

Baltimore,

FOR the purpose of conducting the above business in all its branches. They will be able to show as large and desirable a stock of goods, in their line, as can be found in the United States.

Jan'y 27, 1851. 57-4w

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from